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India's 'emergency' lingers on

What will Prime Minister Indira Gandhi do next? Will she answer her critics by pushing through reforms — and so risk her position with her party? Or will she strengthen the party by blocking real change while continuing to clamp down on her political enemies? Richard Burt, just back from a visit to India, discusses her dilemma.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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FOCUS

Moscow's minicar chugs west

By David Mutch

Bonn. Manfred Hoffmann patted his new red car and said, "They're right about their slogan, you know — 'the right car at the right moment for the right price.'"

This satisfied customer had recently bought himself a Soviet-built Lada, the car produced at Togliatti in a plant built for the Russians by Fiat a few years ago. The car was introduced in West Germany last year.

Every month now nearly 1,000 West Germans are buying Ladas, and the small compact also is selling well in Finland and Switzerland. Sales in France, Britain, and Scandinavia are under way, and plans are even afoot to market Ladas in the United States. They will be introduced in America next year provided they pass tests SATRA, the Soviet-American Trading Corporation, now is putting them through.

Western automakers are agog at the whole turn of events, including Lada's low, low price, and Fiat is beginning to suspect the Russian plant was a mistake. Umberto Agnelli, Fiat chairman, has been quoted

several times recently as saying that the Lada is being offered at cutthroat prices in West Germany. It sells for roughly \$1,200 less than the nearest-sized Fiat competitor. Lada's two sedan models were patterned on discontinued Fiat models. Togliatti also builds a small Lada station wagon.

For every Lada sold in West Germany today, 60 Fiat's still are sold, but Engelbert Wichelhausen, who heads SATRA's West German equivalent in Hamburg, boasts Lada dealerships "already are stronger than the Japanese auto firms." For the first six months of the year Lada's outsold comparable Datsun and Toyota models here.

Sales are so good, says Mr. Wichelhausen, that twice the number of cars sold this year are ordered for next. This year's volume, he predicts, will be 20,000, 1 percent of the total West German auto market.

There is no doubt the Soviets are trying hard to maintain a strong price advantage. They need Western currency to buy things

like U.S. wheat. And with total state control over labor and industry, Soviet officials have great flexibility in working out profit margins on their own terms. The Togliatti plant cranks out 660,000 cars a year at present.

Lada customers in the West apparently don't raise political questions. "Our customers are politically neutral, people who want a bargain," says Hermann Bauer, a wholesale buyer at Aachen.

"People don't ask to see the Soviet auto; they ask to see the car built in the Soviet Union," says Kurt Schiemenz, a dealer in Bonn.

Four dealers interviewed agree buyer interest is stronger than they initially expected. Part of the reason, they say, is the recession and the accompanying search for bargains.

Staying power in auto sales, however, depends largely on service and product innovation, experts say. Dealers interviewed say Lada parts supply is no problem, and the car is sturdy and sound. It is backed by a 20,000-kilometer or one-year guarantee.

SATRA officials are reluctant to discuss their dealings with Soviet trading authorities, but evidently the question of ultimate responsibility for the guarantee is a problem area. Some dealers say they still have questions about price margins, too.



Morning rush hour on Chelsea Bridge

By R. Norman Mitheney, staff photographer

In your car: sitting there is half the fun

By Francis Renny
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

London. The depression — to use an old-fashioned word — which has fallen upon the British economy is having its effects upon that favorite national time-waster, motoring. This reporter is well aware that motoring is meant to save time, not waste it, by getting people to their destination more quickly. But the fact is, before everyone took to motoring they stayed at home and did something constructive, instead of sitting uselessly inside a car watching other people sitting uselessly inside cars.

The soaring cost of petrol — now about 73 pence an Imperial gallon — has forced people to drive less. This in turn has diminished sales

gallon and slip through urban traffic jams like a cat through the legs at a tea party. The bikes are almost all Japanese, to the distress of the dying British motorcycle industry.

Cuts in government spending will mean a slowing down in the completion of Britain's long-range intercity motorway network. So far, less than 1,500 miles have been built and a further 2,000 miles will not be finished much before the end of the 1980's. This will leave the West of England, East Anglia, the Northeast and Wales poorly served — although there are inhabitants of those areas who will welcome their continued isolation.

The British construction program does not, in fact, compare badly with France. But it is very poor in comparison with West Germany and Italy. Nonetheless, most motorists of international experience would sooner drive in competition with the British public. They are less anxious to assert their manhood (or womanhood) than the French, less suicidal than the Germans, less volatile than the Italians.

On the other hand, their lane discipline is primitive by American standards, and they are prone to the crime of driving on each others' tails. They are also addicted to curious headlight flashings which can either mean "Go ahead," "Get out of my way," "Pull in front of me" or "We're both driving the same model of car."

One final warning for any newcomer to our motorways: avoid the unusually beastly food served in the franchised eating-places (they can hardly be described as restaurants).

The official speed limit on the motorways is back to 70 mph after a brief reduction to 60 at the height of the oil crisis. It is debatable whether the ten miles an hour cut saved an appreciable amount of petrol, even though it

was observed with unexpected devotion; but there is far less doubt that it saved lives. Every introduction or reduction of speed limits on British roads has been followed by a drop in casualties.

Yet there is always a high-speed lobby which argues that only a really fast car can avoid hunching and accelerate out of trouble. The real danger, one suspects, is that too many people drive cars not so much to get from A to B as to express personality frustrations.

Most British motorists imagine that their opposite numbers in the United States hurtle from coast to coast at unrestricted velocities. They do not realize that America's upper speed limit is now 55 mph, nor that — per thousand car miles — the American casualty rate is remarkably low. Like most societies, Britain has tacitly accepted a certain compromise between safety, cost, and mobility. Motoring could be made safer, but that would mean tighter restrictions and higher costs. In a sense, any motorized society has set a certain price upon human life and decided to pay X-million pounds in lives for the privilege of getting about in cars. A group of economists at the University of Nottingham estimated that each motorway fatality was valued at about \$94,000 at 1973 prices. The total cost of road accidents must now amount, annually, to at least 700 million pounds.

Using elaborate formulae to decide what was the optimum motorway speed, from society's point of view, the economists came up with the answer: 67 miles an hour — which is not far off the legal limit. But since, from current observation, many people cheat ten miles over that limit, there would seem to be a good case for posting one of 80 miles an hour. Economy and humanity might be served together — if not vitality.

Supersonic Concorde—out to sell its speed

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

London. "We have just passed Venice," the captain's voice sounded over the intercom. "In a minute we shall be climbing to supersonic speed."

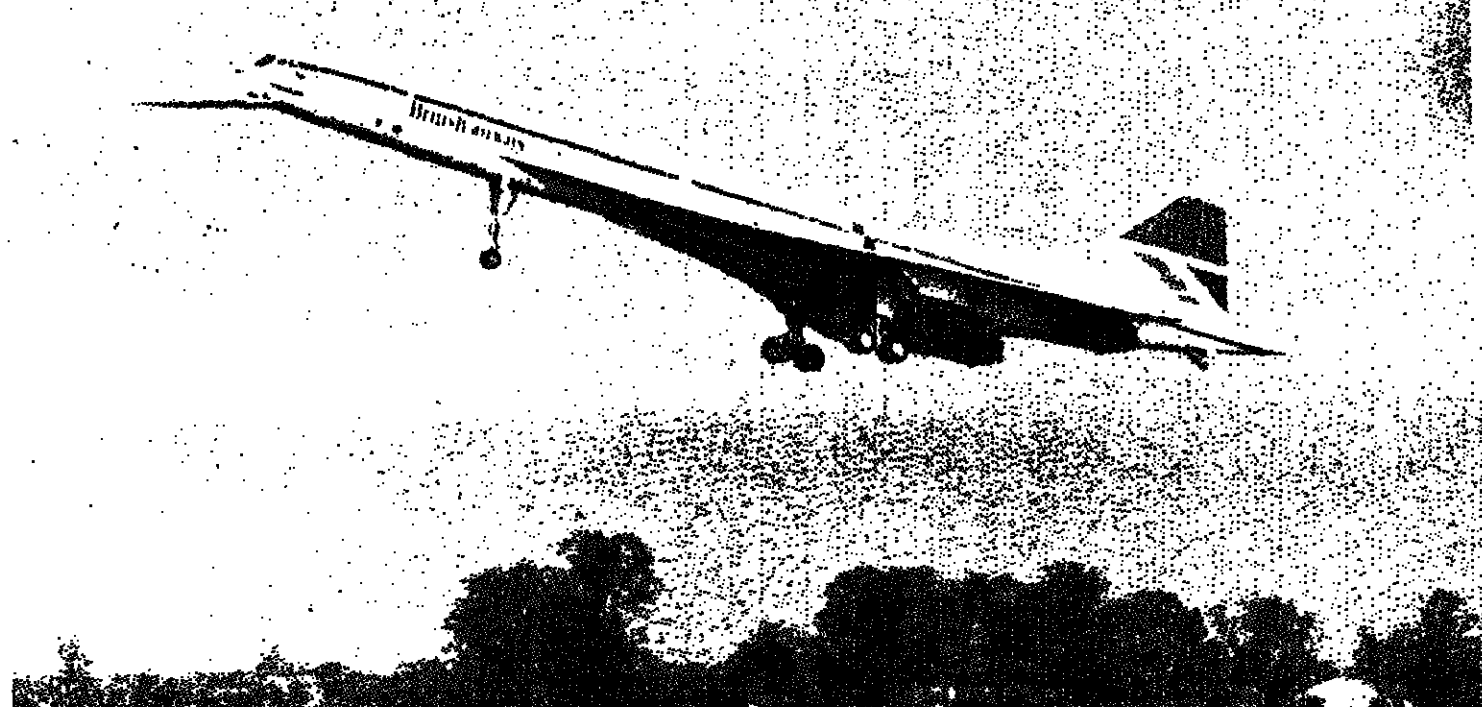
Concorde, the sleek Anglo-French supersonic airliner, was showing her paces again.

It takes three hours by Concorde to get from London to Beirut — compared with five hours by subsonic airliner. Or, to be exact, on this particular flight it took two hours 56 minutes, of which one hour 12 minutes were at supersonic speed, including 51 minutes at Mach 2. The return flight, on the afternoon of the same day, took four minutes longer.

After 12 years of unremitting effort in the face of all kinds of technical, economic, political, and environmental obstacles, Concorde is at last ready to begin scheduled passenger service for British Airways and Air France early next year.

Some of the most important hurdles have yet to be cleared — Federal Aviation Administration approval and permission to land at New York's Kennedy Airport. BA and Air France are hopeful about the FAA (which controls Washington's Dulles International Airport) but not at all certain about New York. So their services are to begin respectively with flights to Bahrain (BA) and Rio de Janeiro (Air France).

Objections to Concorde are legion, and range from the scientific to the crackpot. The serious objections boil down to three main categories: noise, pollution, and depletion of ozone.



London to Beirut in three hours

UPI photo

Concorde admittedly is not a quiet airplane. But its makers aver that it is not noisier than first generation jets like the Boeing 707, which is still in service and likely to remain so for the next 20 years.

Concorde's makers, therefore, stress that any airport that accepts Boeing 707 should logically accept Concorde. They also aver that Concorde, being much more maneuverable than jumbo jets, can turn sharply away from inhabited areas once it reaches the 100-foot level on takeoff.

On pollution, Concorde's makers admit that the first two prototypes emitted a great deal of smoke. This has been corrected, and the Concordes flying today are smoke-free.

As for invisible pollution, aircraft account for only 10 percent in the area around Kennedy Airport, for instance. Concorde

would make less than 2 percent increase in the level of invisible pollution in this area, its makers say.

Ozone depletion is an emotion-rouser, some natural scientists claiming that Concorde flights in the stratosphere would so deplete ozone as to cause harmful ultraviolet rays to reach the earth, causing skin cancer and other ailments. But the weight of scientific evidence would seem to be on the side of those who hold that nature's self-healing processes will suffice to keep ozone levels in balance.

There remains the question of cost. A Concorde with spares costs around \$55 million, according to Robert Gardner, press services manager for the British Aircraft Corporation.

Even at today's quadrupled oil prices, Mr.

Gardner avers, a Concorde can be highly profitable. It will carry 100 first-class passengers comfortably, with a surcharge over normal first-class fares of 10 to 20 percent per passenger. It is designed, at this rate structure, to break even with 50 passengers; the 51st passenger represents a profit, and from there on, the more passengers, the greater the profit.

The whole concept on which Concorde is based, Mr. Gardner said, is that first-class passengers have hitherto received nothing but champagne and more leg room for the extra money they pay. Now they will receive time — the greatest bonus of all to a busy executive. New York-London will take three and a half hours; London-Tokyo only seven; New York-Tokyo seven and a half.

Greeks and Turks wage a propaganda war over U.S. military aid

By Dana Adams Schmidt
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington. In hopes of swaying American opinion as the time nears for a renewed vote in Congress on resumption of military aid to Turkey, Greek and Turkish lobbyists are waging a war of propaganda.

U.S. military aid to Turkey, a key NATO ally in the eastern Mediterranean, has been entirely cut off since early this year by Congress on the grounds that Turkey illegally used American arms in the landing on Cyprus in the summer of 1974.

On the Greek side is Elias Dimitracopoulos, unofficial spokesman in Washington for Greek causes, who maintains that the administration is unfairly maligning the Greeks in order to put the Turks in a better light and to ease resumption of aid. He claims former U.S. military-aid officials in Greece were involved in huge illicit sales of U.S. arms to officers of the former Greek junta.

On the Turkish side are 13 Turkish businessmen who maintain that Turkey has been wronged by Congress's embargo of U.S. arms. They were in Washington last week where they managed interviews with 7 senators and 80 congressmen as well as President Ford. This week they are in New York meeting American industrialists and financiers.

Mr. Dimitracopoulos, an anti-junta spokesman during the seven years of junta rule, is particularly upset by the disclosure by the American Embassy in Athens on Aug. 21 that about a year earlier arms in an American depot at Soudhas Bay, in western Crete, worth \$3 million to \$5 million, were stolen by the Greek Army.

This is being brought up now, he charges, as though the information was the fruit of an investigation this past summer to offset the effect on Congress of the basic charge that Turkey ignored the American restriction on the use of U.S. arms for aggressive purposes. The purpose, he indicated, is that the Greeks are no better. This is in fact the point made in an interview here by Feyyaz Berker, chairman of the board of Tetken Industry & Trading Company, who acts as leader and chief Turkish spokesman for the group.

But the Greek lobbyist finds in this U.S. disclosure a special irony because, he says, it is part of a larger affair which he

disclosed in August, 1974, and which the State and Defense Departments denied at the time.

The larger affair, according to Mr. Dimitracopoulos, was that when the Greek junta in late July, 1974, considered going to war with Turkey over Cyprus it discovered its arsenal — American aid notwithstanding — were more or less bare. It was at that time, he says, that some Greek officers, in desperation, grabbed the American arms at Soudhas Bay.

But what had happened to the main arsenal of Greek Arms? Mr. Dimitracopoulos says this is the real scandal. He suggests that the arms were sold, probably to black African countries.

Mr. Dimitracopoulos also hints that he could tell more to

American congressional committees in executive session and that the General Accounting Office could turn up even more if it went to work on the subject.

The Turkish delegation is not equipped to strike out into American politics in this fashion.

Its main point, which is made in full-page ads in the Washington Post and the New York Times, is that Turkish legal experts insist the Turkish Army's operations in Cyprus were not illegal but were based on Turkey's rights as a guarantor of the independence of Cyprus.

After the coup in Cyprus engineered by the military dictatorship in Athens, these Turks allege, "she had to prevent the unlawful annexation of Cyprus and to protect the Turkish community."

U.S. quick eating places flop in Europe

By Philip W. Whitcomb
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris. Anyone coming to England or France and expecting to eat at an American-style chicken drive-in, pancake house or hamburger bar had better hurry. They're starting to fade away.

For five or six years the U.S. fast-service chain restaurants scored quick successes. The chains might even have amazed Joe Lyons who, toward the end of the last century, laid the foundation of possibly the world's largest chain of eating places by offering, 50 yards away from Piccadilly Circus, "the best cup of tea in London, for only a penny."

French caterers, 9 out of 10 of whom own their own places and run their kitchens themselves, were temporarily baffled by the Wimpeys, some McDonald's restaurants, a "Salad Bowl" and several other exotic immigrants from the United States.

It all looked very promising for a time. McDonald's opened a hole-in-the-wall sort of place halfway up the Champs Elysees. Jacques Borel, at that time financed by W.R. Grace of New York, continued his Wimpeys and tried other forms of fast food.

The old firm of Goulet-Turpin installed "chicken shops." And Wagon-Lits, with equal success, tried what they called "Pic et Pac." The Wimpeys are down to ten, six of which are in Paris, and the other chains are either closed or hesitant.

The tidal wave had been heavier in England. But the 80 fast food centers of London Eating Houses (created ten years ago by an imaginative and able ex-waiter from Cyprus) have gone into at least temporary bankruptcy, together with all their Texas pancake and hamburger houses.

Empire Catering still operates over a hundred Empire Grills, Chicken Inns and Chuck Wagons but with increasing difficulty, perhaps due solely to hard times. E.M.I. has similar problems with its Golden Egg and Angus Steak, exotic successors to the once dominant Lyons, Express, ABC, and Lockhart tea rooms of London and the unsophisticated steak and kidney pie of a thousand provincial public houses.

But even if the tide of American exotic epicureanism is receding, it has left its marks in both England and France. Self-service, timidly introduced in London by Selfridge in the 1920s and even more timidly in France after World War II, is approved. And though the devotees of the hamburger are relatively few, both France and England now know that it is not merely the name of a super-express train in Germany.

Europe

Europe



Italian Government Travel Office

Now first-run films compete with more traditional pursuits in Italy

Via Veneto, Rome

Italians flock to first-run films

By David Willey
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Rome
Italy may be experiencing its worst economic crisis since World War II, but Italians are spending more than ever before on seeing the latest movies.

The Italian movie-trade newspaper, *Giorale dello Spettacolo*, reports a curious social phenomenon. First-run movie houses in the big cities increased their takes by over 16 percent to \$150 million in the year ending last July. But movie houses in the suburbs showing second- and third-run films are closing down for lack of customers.

A seat in one of the comfortable movie houses in downtown Milan now costs just over \$3 in comparison with 80 cents in the suburbs for a second-run film.

Yet Italians are willing to pay extra to see the latest films, forcing many small cinema owners to close down for good.

"You could decorate a suburban cinema

with gold and jewels and sprinkle French perfume inside," says Renzo Ventavoli, owner of a small cinema in Turin in northern Italy, "and people would still go elsewhere to see first-run movies."

One of the reasons for the change in habits is evolution in taste as Italians become better off and more discriminating, according to sociologists. People go to see a particular film, not simply "to the movies." But another reason, according to a leading film distributor, is the high cost of money. "Cinema producers need a quick return on their capital," says Dino de Padis of Medusa Films.

"Once upon a time moviegoers were ready to wait for films to come to their local cinema, but now television has made us all accustomed to seeing the same program at the same time," said a Milan cinema owner, Sandro Manfredi.

Italians are the most enthusiastic moviegoers in the world. Every Italian man, woman, and child goes to the cinema an average of 10 times a year, which is more than double the average for the United States,

three times the rate for the French and four times as frequently as the West Germans.

According to the latest available statistics, there are over 4,400 movie houses operating in Italy, more than in any other country in Europe or in Japan.

Who gets the ticket money? The Society of Italian Authors receives a levy of about a quarter the price of each \$3 ticket. The rest is split 50-50 between the makers of the film and the movie-house operator. But cinema owners are complaining that the more successful a film is, the higher their overheads. About one-half of Italian movie houses are reported to be only just covering their expenses.

Most films shown in Italy are home-produced. Just under 200 films were made in Italy last year, about a quarter of them in coproduction with other European film-makers, mainly French. American films lead the foreign-made films shown on Italian screens. They are all dubbed into Italian, and between January and August, 1975, 88 American films were passed by the Italian censor for domestic screening.

Brandt backs a friend: Portugal's Soares

By David Mutch
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Frankfurt
It was very much like a victory party after a successful election. Mario Soares, general secretary of the Socialist Party in Portugal, was on stage with Willy Brandt, his friend and supporter, who is chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD).

The hall in Nuremberg, a workers' section of this industrial city, was filled Monday night with SPD members and a good number of Portuguese, Spanish, Greek, Italian, and Turkish socialists who turned out to cheer and applaud every other sentence of Messrs. Brandt and Soares.

"The next two months will be a difficult period in Portugal," Mr. Soares said, "and eyes will be on us." But he repeated what he had told German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt earlier in the day: "The situation has improved so much in Portugal that our party sees democracy as assured." Cheering and applause again filled the hall as his words were translated into German.

"Our people," he continued, "will no longer accept a dictator, whether Communist or any other."

Mr. Soares, a medium-sized man with thick black hair and large eyes, turned to the left on stage and said: "For many months Western politicians have doubted our chances of democracy. But one man had faith and visited us to share his faith, and that was Willy Brandt. I want to thank him for this faith in my people."

Outside, rows of police with clear plastic shields lined the streets to protect the event against Communist demonstrators protesting the SPD support of Mr. Soares's fight in Portugal.

The temporary Communist success within the ruling military group would not have been possible, Mr. Soares said, "without active support from the Soviet Union, East Germany, and other East European countries."

Later Mr. Brandt spoke briefly with the reporter about his friendship with Mr. Soares. He had met Mr. Soares in London in 1968. He saw to it that his party provided a modest amount of money for the Portuguese Socialist while he lived in Paris.

"He is quite a man," Mr. Brandt said, who himself has known exile from his country in the face of a dictatorship. "His father was a conservative liberal, you know, and he a Socialist. Yet at one time they were both in the same prison—that is Portugal."

Chairman of a group of socialist leaders in Europe supporting democracy in Portugal, Mr. Brandt has been asked by Portuguese Communists to receive them so they can present their views. Mr. Brandt has refused, but he says if he is invited to Portugal as head of this group by the Portuguese Socialists, he will also visit a Communist representative. Germany has pledged \$25 million in aid to Portugal when pluralistic democracy has developed there.

Bonn's goods on display in Peking

By a staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Bonn
West Germany and the People's Republic of China are forging stronger trade ties. In Peking, Germany has just opened the largest and most expensive trade fair ever held in China.

Although Japan remains China's most important trading partner, the trade fair is another sign that the nations of Western Europe are coming to play a major role as well.

Some 350 firms are displaying some of their latest technology in the German industrial exhibit. The firms do not expect to come home with full order books. The plan is to let the Chinese have a close look at what West Germany can do. All the German participants know that booming exports to China—if they come—are a thing of the future.

For now, China is promising an increase of exports of raw materials to Germany, including oil when it becomes available. To resource-poor Germany, this is enticing.

Papua New Guinea New nation not everyone wants to join

By Daniel Southerland
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Hong Kong

Papua New Guinea, divided by a staggering array of tribes and languages, has achieved full independence with much less strife than have many nations that are considered far more advanced.

If this South Pacific nation has held together so far, it is thanks in part to the easygoing, Melanesian-style rule that has been adopted by its first prime minister, Michael Somare.

Over the past two years, the bearded Mr. Somare and his coalition government have survived difficult debates over citizenship rights, demands for provincial governments, demonstrations by a noisy but ineffectual Papuan separatist movement, and widespread misunderstandings of what independence is all about.

Now that Australia has turned over full power to this new Commonwealth nation of some 2.5 million people, Mr. Somare is left to face what may be his most difficult test to date. Just three weeks ago, leaders of the provincial government on the island of Bougainville declared independence from Papua New Guinea. The secessionists, who have renamed Bougainville the "Republic of the North Solomons," contend that the central government has not granted them enough autonomy and takes too much of the revenue from a copper mine located in the center of the island.

The mine, whose largest shareholder is the Rio Tinto-Zinc Corporation of Britain, is Papua New Guinea's principal source of export income, and Prime Minister Somare can ill afford to lose the royalties it provides. The mining venture has become in recent years one of the most productive and profitable enterprises of its kind.

So far, Mr. Somare, a onetime schoolteacher and the son of a clan chieftain, has chosen to act with typical Melanesian tolerance toward



Papuan Independence — and Prince Charles to help observe it

the secessionists, apparently hoping to reach compromise with them. Central government security forces did not interfere with Bougainville's "independence" ceremonies Sept. 1, and Mr. Somare himself displayed a relaxed attitude by playing golf on that day in the New Guinea highlands.

Aside from the copper on Bougainville, there is another reason for trying to reach an agreement with the secessionists. Should they succeed in their breakaway move, it might

encourage tribal unrest and separatist movements in other parts of Papua New Guinea.

If the confrontation between the central government and the secessionists led to violence it would jeopardize future financial investments in the new nation. Papua New Guinea is rich in hydroelectric potential and unexploited coal, oil, and other resources. But, as the central government sees it, the potential is unlikely to be developed without sizable foreign investments and considerable technical assistance.

With Papua New Guinea close to its northern shores, Australia is anxious to encourage stability in the new nation. Prime Minister Gough Whitlam has made it clear that Australia will not accord any recognition to the secessionist movement on Bougainville.

Australasia

Indonesia casts greedy eye on Timor

By a staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Indonesia may be bracing for a military take-over effort in Portuguese Timor, now apparently under the control of the Marxist-oriented Fretilin (Front for the Independence of East Timor).

Indonesia, which governs the western portion of the island of Timor, has a strongly anti-Communist administration and does not want to share a land boundary with an East Timor under Fretilin rule.

Indonesia and neighboring Australia, 400 miles south of Timor had been urging Portugal not to engage in negotiations over the troubled colony's future with Fretilin alone, but to include the two other political groups with a stake in the outcome, the Democratic Union of East Timor (UDT) and Apodeti.

The UDT began the fighting — some observers think at the instigation of Indonesia — with the aim of gradual independence from Portugal. But although at one time the UDT appeared to be gaining the upper hand, it now seems to have been pushed all the way to the border with West Timor. Apodeti has favored outright union with Indonesia.

Portugal, however, already troubled by its own internal problems and those in its colony of Angola, has now been presented with a fait accompli on Timor. A special envoy from Lisbon has been holding talks with Indonesia and said Sept. 13 that he would meet with all three parties.

Following a meeting with the Lisbon envoy Sept. 13, Indonesian Foreign Minister Adam Malik told newsmen, "We cannot tolerate the situation there which has developed, harming and endangering us."

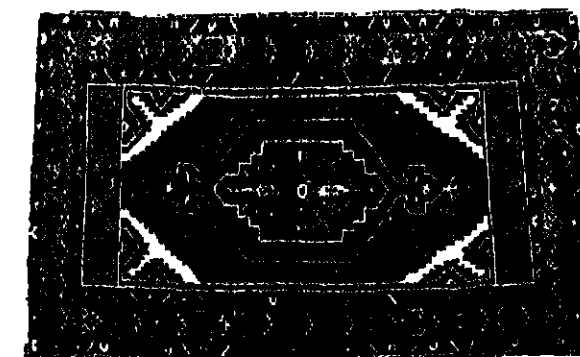
Indonesian officials have said they will not sit back and allow a pro-Communist regime to take over in East Timor. Indonesia was ready to deal with any eventuality, they said.

Ann Millar reports from Canberra: By its words and actions Australia may be giving the green light to a military take-over of troubled Portuguese Timor by Indonesia — even while not wishing to condone such a move publicly.

The attitude of the Labor government was stated by Prime Minister Gough Whitlam, who told Parliament: "The Australian Government does not regard itself as a party principal in Portuguese Timor. We continue to hold that the future is a matter for resolution by Portugal and the Timorese people themselves, with Indonesia occupying an important place because of its predominant interest."

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Soviet Union

Road for Soviet dissidents still full of pitfalls

By Elizabeth Pond
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow
It is mixed carrot-and-stick for various Soviet dissidents. But the stick is more evident than the carrot.

In the latest incident, dissident historian Andrei Amalrik was arrested on Sept. 13, then released on Sept. 14 with orders to leave Moscow — where his wife lives — within three days. Mr. Amalrik, author of "Will the Soviet Union Survive Until 1984?" was told he was violating passport regulations by moving back to his wife's apartment in Moscow this year following his release after five years in a Siberian prison.

In July Mr. Amalrik said Soviet authorities had broadly hinted that he should leave the Soviet Union and go to Israel. He declined, as he is not Jewish, and his wife is Muslim.

Also on Sept. 13 the son of the Jew with the longest record of denial of exit permission was jailed for 15 days. Alexander Slepak was charged with resisting a policeman, according to his father, Vladimir Slepak, who has been vainly trying to emigrate for five years.

Unofficial artists are having a somewhat easier time of it. They are being allowed exhibitions in Leningrad and Moscow, but out-of-town artists are banned from the shows and are arrested if they try to defy the ban.

A 10-day exhibit of unorthodox art is currently being held in Leningrad. Later this month a similar 10-day exhibit will be held in Moscow.

Igor Sinyavin, a Leningrad painter who wanted to participate in a Moscow show, is said by his wife to be under virtual house arrest. Eduard Zelenin, a painter from Vladimir who wanted to participate in an unauthorized Moscow show, was sentenced to 15 days in jail on Sept. 11.

These moves follow other incidents involving dissidents earlier this year.

On Aug. 16 the wife of human-rights activist Andrei Sakharov was finally allowed to go abroad for medical treatment after a year's refusal of permission. Just before she left, the Sakharovs' 22-month-old grandson had to be hospitalized with an illness the Sakharovs suspected was related to earlier plainclothesmen's threats against the child unless Mr. Sakharov changed his attitude toward the Soviet secret police.

In August, Vladimir Bukovsky was put on a "strict regime" for six months in his prison for refusing to assemble radio components in what he said was inadequate lighting, according to his mother. Mr. Bukovsky, who has been



From "Unofficial Art in the Soviet Union" (University of California Press)

Detail from "Three Girls" by Yevgeny Kropivnitsky, leading Soviet unofficial artist

in labor camps, prisons, and mental hospitals for a decade, was sentenced after telling Western journalists that sane dissidents are kept in psychiatric hospitals in the Soviet Union.

In June, friends of mathematician Leonid Plyushch appealed to stop forcible drugging of Mr. Plyushch, who is being kept in a mental hospital. He was arrested in 1972 on charges on anti-Soviet agitation after he had been active in the Soviet human-rights movement.

In April, engineer Andrei Tverdokhlebov

and science fiction author Mikola Rudenko were arrested on charges of "maliciously maligning the Soviet political and social system." Mr. Rudenko was released on bail, but Mr. Tverdokhlebov remains in jail. Both were leaders of the Moscow chapter of the international civil-rights organization, Amnesty International.

In March, writer Anatoli Marchenko was exiled to Siberia for four years for residence violations. He had served an earlier sentence for agitation.

In February, Reform Baptist Georgi Vlas was sentenced to five years in jail followed by five years in exile. He was convicted of damaging the interests of citizens under the pretext of religious activity.

On the last day of December, Jewish doctor Mikhail Stern was sentenced to eight years' labor camp on charges of medical malpractice and swindling, after his two sons had applied to emigrate to Israel. The younger son was subsequently allowed to leave.

Soviet press points the finger at China

By Elizabeth Pond
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow
Moscow seems resigned to a continued feud with Peking in the post-Mao period.

This is one conclusion Western diplomats draw from the current drumfire of anti-Chinese articles in the Soviet press.

The drumfire, which started with a 10,000-word editorial in the Soviet Communist Party's main ideological organ, Kommunist, in August, has repeated all the main Soviet complaints about China.

In foreign policy, the Russians accuse the Chinese of instigating war between the Soviet Union and the West; of inciting the "third world" against Moscow; of opposing détente, peace, the recent Helsinki conference, and Moscow's pet proposal for Asian collective security; and of trying to dominate their neighbors.

Domestically, the Russians accuse the Chinese of governing through the Army; of suppressing workers; of suppressing national minorities in Tibet, Mongolia, and Central Asia; of running a "military-bureaucratic" regime; and of aiming to perpetuate Maoism after Mao.

It is this last point that reveals Soviet expectations that Soviet-Chinese relations will continue to be bad even after China's aging

leadership gives way to a new generation. This Soviet view first appeared last January in Soviet analysis of the new Chinese Constitution.

Since then it has progressively overshadowed Soviet hopes that a new Chinese leadership might be more friendly toward Moscow. It was a major theme in the Communist article.

Following the Communist article a barrage of anti-Chinese articles has appeared in the Soviet press. In one week alone five major Moscow newspapers, magazines, and news agencies have weighed in on China. On Sept. 11 the Defense Ministry daily, Red Star, charged China with using the Army to suppress workers who were discontent with the government abolition of material incentives in factories.

On Sept. 10 the Soviet Government newspaper Izvestia devoted 3,000 words to decrying Chinese expansionism and warning the West not to be duped into Munich-style appeasement of China. A few days before that, the magazine International Affairs said China was inciting superpower war to achieve Chinese domination of the world; Tass, the news agency, said Chinese troops were suppressing workers in Hangchow, Chekiang, and elsewhere; and the Novosti press agency described Peking's "impotent fury" over the Helsinki conference.

In addition, following announcement of

China tries to put teeth into Asian bloc, says Moscow

By Dev Murarka
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow
Moscow is concerned about what it sees as Chinese encouragement for turning the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) into a military grouping.

Hitherto ASEAN, which includes Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand, has had no defense or security aspects. And the Soviets have commanded it as a regional economic and political organization.

But the Russians see the Chinese interest in ASEAN as a move to counter their own influence in Vietnam, which is growing at China's expense.

A commentary Sunday in the Communist Party newspaper Pravda indicated how the attitude toward ASEAN has changed. Commentator Yuri Anninsky warned against turning ASEAN into some sort of military association. He declared that "the history of the Asia of the last decades shows that the existence of anti-Communist military blocs was a permanent source of threat of conflicts between Asian countries and of interference in their affairs."

Behind this new Soviet concern is the feeling that China is encouraging a military turn for ASEAN to put pressure on Hanoi. The Russians see this as a move by the Chinese to strengthen their own influence in Southeast Asia.

Moscow, of course, would like to see North Vietnam in a position to counter the Chinese presence in the region. For Moscow believes that Hanoi is rather frightened of China and that it sees as the convergence of Sino-American policies in the area, and is therefore moving closer to the Soviet Union.

A new military pact for the ASEAN nations, which would have to have the tacit support of Washington, would make the going tougher for Hanoi and could become a new source of friction between Vietnam and the non-Communist countries of the area.

Such a polarization also would make it difficult for Moscow to gain more influence in the region, which it seeks to balance the predominance of the Chinese.

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EAG

resources

Producers and users: the new politics of grain

Ford proposes bartering U.S. grain for Soviet oil

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
U.S. grain for Soviet oil: whatever the problems may be in such a transaction — and they are considerable — President Ford apparently sees political as well as economic benefits in pursuing it.

Conservatives and liberals, Republicans and Democrats, would "go" for a transaction of this kind. And the President also could use a deal to try to silence those critics of the right wing — particularly those who favor Ronald Reagan — that his efforts toward détente are tangibly paying off.

When Mr. Ford told onlookers in New Hampshire that he "would not rule out the possibility" that a meaningful transaction of this kind "possibly might materialize," the words evoked a happy stir in his audience.

A few days earlier Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger had said that when and if negotiations with the Soviets began on a long-term trade agreement involving U.S. grain, "that [a trade-off of oil from the Soviets] might be considered."

A few weeks earlier a key figure in the administration, who asked not to be identified by name, told reporters that the U.S. had already talked to Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev about this oil-for-grain possibility.

And the first time this possibility was broached was when Mr. Ford said several weeks ago — in response to a question from this newspaper — that he had talked to Mr. Kissinger about this and that "the Russians do have a sizeable crude-oil capacity."

What then are the prospects for such a trade — one that could give a decided lift to the President's coming campaign?

• One expert on U.S.-Soviet trade here says that while the Soviets currently need all of their oil output for themselves and their satellites, the Soviets still might agree to send a substantial amount of petroleum products to the U.S.

"It all depends on how badly the Soviets need grain," he said.

"If their needs are great enough," he said, "they might find it to their advantage to cut back on some of the oil going to their satellites and send it to us."

• The above-mentioned high U.S. official, while calling the Soviet oil-for-wheat potential

"marginal" in terms of U.S. needs, went on to say: "In any event it would amount to less than 10 percent of our domestic needs."

But oil imports even far "less than 10 percent of our domestic needs" could be a significant amount of oil, observers say.

• Some U.S. experts on Soviet oil, however, not only doubt Soviet export capacity but also question whether the lower grade oil used by the Soviets could be readily absorbed into the U.S. economy.

"They do have a lot of natural gas," one expert points out. "And this gas could be easily brought over by our ships in large quantities." However, this observer also wondered whether such gas could be absorbed readily by the U.S.

The high U.S. official says that "of course, a straight barter deal is technically impossible for us. Given our economy, you can't make a deal like that. It is against our economic principles." Then he added: "You could make indirect arrangements, however, to accomplish the same purpose."



Mayfield, Kansas

Evening work on America's wheatfields

AP photo

Anti-barter Soviets prefer long-term grain agreement

By Elizabeth Pond
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow
An oil-for-grain barter deal between the United States and the Soviet Union? No — or at least most unlikely.

A long-term agreement on Soviet grain purchases from the U.S.? Yes — if Washington puts a real squeeze on Moscow.

This is the outlook from the intensive negotiations under way here in Moscow between Soviet officials and an American delegation led by U.S. Undersecretary of State for Economic Affairs Charles W. Robinson.

Apart from the glamour of oil in the United States, substantial Soviet sales of oil would seem an unlikely quid pro quo for grain purchases. The Soviet Union now is the world's largest oil producer. Western economists are increasingly predicting a tight situation in Soviet oil in coming years, however, given the country's own demands and the fuel demands of its East European

allies — as well as the exorbitant cost of developing new Siberian fields.

The attractiveness of Soviet oil to Washington is baffling unless Moscow would undercut OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) prices — an unlikely move for both political and business reasons.

The big question on the long-term grain purchase commitments that Mr. Robinson is seeking from the Soviet Union is just how much pressure Washington is putting on Moscow to agree. Some sort of squeeze play was implied in the suddenness with which the Robinson visit popped up last week — and in its high-level reception by Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Nikolai S. Patolichev here in Moscow.

The continued American suspension on further grain sales to the Soviet Union pending more crop reports also suggests a squeeze.

The American approach to the negotiations seems to be that Soviet grain purchases have roused such political opposition in the United States that Moscow will find it in its own interest to help defuse the issue and thus smooth the way for purchases in future years. The means of doing this, the Americans appear to be saying, is long-term agreements.

So far this year the Soviet Union has purchased about 10 million tons of U.S. grain and some 5 million tons of Canadian and other grain. American economists estimate that Moscow wants to buy up to another 10 million tons this year.

Moscow's need for such huge imports this year and in 1972 results from the Soviet Union's poor northern climate, erratic growing conditions, the current drive to expand meat consumption, and poor incentives to farmers.

The Soviet Union has a peculiarly bad combination of arable land, cold, and precipitation. Only one-quarter of its territory is suitable for cropping, as against half of U.S. territory. All U.S. farmland is south of the 40th parallel, whereas only one-third of Soviet farmland is. Moreover, the Soviet Union experiences droughts about once every three years — as in this year.

The Soviet Union is trying to increase the meat diet of its citizens, who now eat only one-third as much meat as Americans. This means a major campaign to expand livestock herds, and a major expansion of fodder needs.

In addition, the Soviet Union's socialized agriculture has provided few individual incentives to increase crop yields, and its peasant farmers do not learn efficient use of machinery easily.

The result is that one-third of the Soviet work force is tied to agriculture, whereas only one-twenty-fifth of the American work force is in agriculture. Soviet winter-wheat yields average close to American winter wheat yields, but the Soviet Union's much vaster spring wheatlands give only 63 percent of the American yield. Corn, which is the largest single American grain crop, brings yields of only 53 percent of the American figure to the Russians, and the total Soviet grain yield per acre is only 42 percent of the American.

Harvest forecast 76

Assistant Agriculture Secretary Richard E. Bell says that predictions indicate a large-enough U.S. grain crop to permit further sales to the Soviet Union without driving up domestic retail food prices. "But it's still a question of when and how much," he says.

Mr. Bell also said prospects are good for a long-term agreement with the Soviets on U.S. grain purchases. "I think they will see it in their best interests in view of their variable production and need for a reliable supply," he said.

But a respected private crop analyst here, R. Conrad Leslie, warned: "Russia has so far purchased about 16.6 million tons in world markets; the latest statistics suggest that Russia's attitude toward world grain markets may well determine grain-price patterns for the next six or eight months."

China

Peasants: China's strength and burden

Miss Salkowski has recently completed a 24-day tour of China with a delegation of American newspaper editors.

By Charlotte Salkowski
Chief editorial writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Chengchow, China
Sitting at a wooden table in her modest clay-brick house, Li Mei-ling, a handsome woman of middle age described her life before the Maoist Communists came to power in China.

"Ours was a poor village before," she told American journalists. "Many people were forced to leave and go begging, and thousands died. We were always half hungry. We were illiterate. Now I attend evening school and read and write a bit. We have electric light and there's even a telephone in the team center. We eat steamed bread every day. Before we could not dream of such things."

Mrs. Li had related her story before to foreign visitors. But at the Chi Li People's Commune in Honan Province, admittedly a model commune, one could not fail to be impressed with the enormous progress made by the People's Republic of China in feeding its people. Nor with the fact that agriculture will remain the country's dominant priority for years to come.

The Chinese do not talk much about the growth of population. They still put the present population at 800 million, although Western estimates say it has topped the 900 million mark. With the number of people growing at about 2 percent a year and farm output expanding at 4 percent annually, China stands on a thin edge of food sufficiency.

To keep expanding production, it is going in for multiple cropping, extensive use of organic fertilizers, and, above all, irrigation. More than one-third of all arable land in China is irrigated (as contrasted with only 10 percent in the United States) and the laborious manual effort required to build irrigation systems is no less than awesome.

Huhsien County, a semi-arid, mountainous region north of the Yellow River, today boasts a network of canals, aqueducts, and catchment basins. Stone terraces have been



By Charlotte Salkowski

Peasants and agriculture — China's chief resource and its No. 1 priority

built along the mountainsides and the land reclaimed with soil brought in from other areas. Even dry river beds are being cultivated.

The chief resources China has to accomplish all this is, of course, people. At a site high in the craggy hills the air resounds with the clink of hammers chipping at rock as thousands of sun-tanned, sinewy workers complete construction of a 295-foot-high dam. Such vast projects using waves of human labor were built in old China, too, but this makes them no less dramatic today.

To have enough food, however, China must above all keep its population under control. This it is doing with an aggressive program of birth control and family planning. The younger peasants have only two children and tell you they want no more.

There is no doubt that material incentives, which ideological purists would like to do away with, contribute to the impressive farm record and encourage small families. Under a work-point system, commune members are paid in cash and kind according to how much they produce. The more mouths to feed, the less well off they are.

The commune system appears to have done away with misery in the countryside. Life is still humble for most of China's 700 million or so peasants, who live in primitive houses and eat largely a rice gruel or corn porridge. But families own their homes. The ones we saw had a bicycle, a loudspeaker plugged into the village radio and, sometimes, a sewing machine. Health care and education are free.

In addition, the peasants have private plots on which they grow vegetables that can be sold on the state market. They also raise a few pigs and chickens. One family of five I visited, with two working members, earned 800 yuan (about \$450) last year and had savings in the bank. One presumes these are not average peasants.

For ideological reasons the state does not like the private plots. At Chi Li Ying Commune they have been integrated and are being cultivated collectively. The proceeds then are distributed to the individual owners. "This is more efficient because one can use a tractor to plow," a commune official said.

Officially the picture conveyed to the visiting foreigner is that peasants are working enthusiastically in commune fields to raise production and are socialistically minded. Certainly the landscape gleams with shimmering paddies, fields of ripening wheat, and neat rows of cotton. Every square inch of arable land is tilled.

But there are signs that private-property instincts still linger. The central press discloses that state plans are not always met, peasants spend too much time at "free farming," often ignoring state regulations, and sometimes illegally expand the size of their private plots.

Officials concede that China has yet to eradicate "bourgeois influences" so it is not surprising to see peasants vending their vegetables in town streets — or laying out the grain on roads to be thrashed by passing trucks.

Looking to the future, Chinese planners are faced with such problems as increasing fertilizer application (new imported plants are under construction) and mechanizing more operations. During my entire three-week visit, I spotted only one combine and a few tractors, although officials, in some areas claim farming is as much as one-fourth mechanized.

American farming experts who visited China last year think

the country faces long-term problems if it does not give more attention to basic scientific research, now in shambles, apparently. The current stress is on applied and localized farm research.

As more machinery is put on the land, moreover, the problem of excess labor will have to be dealt with. The leadership clearly wants to keep the population from spilling into the cities (sensibly so, one thinks) and it is forming so-called agro-industrial centers where peasants not needed in the fields can be put to work making tools, cement, small machinery, and ball bearings.

Gradually light industry is encroaching on the rural landscape, and, according to Maoist ideology, one day the differences between town and country, peasant and worker, will disappear.

That remains to be seen. The only sure fact at the moment is that the peasant is the driving force of China — both its strength and its burden. And the leadership, having carried out a peasant revolution, is determined that the workers and the intellectuals shall not forget the rural roots of the revolution. The West's way is to let the upper strata take off, pulling up the segments left behind. China's way is to lift the bottom — and hold down the top until there is equity.

So far the system has worked. The peasant has a new dignity and a stake in his own and the commune's labor. To get him to produce more and more will be one of the challenges ahead.

Trade: China elbows out India

By Mohan Ram
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New Delhi
India and China, their relations frozen for the last 15 years, are competing for export market in developed as well as developing countries — but it is the Chinese thrust that is intensifying.

China has mostly overcome the limitations to international trade. With Western technology flowing in at an increasing rate and with abundant labor at its disposal, China soon will be able to compete with India in the quality of its manufacturers. And it is in manufactured and nontraditional items that the India-China competitiveness is greatest.

China's trade with developing countries is linked with economic aid and joint ventures, such as the Tanzania-Zambia railroad on which Africans and Chinese are working side by side.

This is where India may find itself at a disadvantage. It has available the same intermediate technology so much in demand by developing countries that China has. But Bangladesh, for example, which has just begun to trade with China, might well find China's technology more attractive than India's because it inevitably will be linked with trade.

China has contracted to buy substantial quantities of jute from Bangladesh, although the jute industry there has been in a shambles in recent years. Still, jute accounts for 80 percent of Bangladesh's foreign exchange earnings. China can absorb the jute in exchange for rice and consumer goods. (In a normal year Bangladesh has a rice deficit of 2 million tons.)

As China has done with other countries, the cost of aid projects will be met from proceeds from the sale of consumer goods.

U.S. farmers organize

By a staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago
Even before President Ford's ban on grain export to the Soviet Union is lifted next month, a grass-roots campaign to bring grain profits back to the farm is building up steam among U.S. farmers.

It is a cooperative marketing venture called PROMARK, meaning producer marketing. Its purpose is to give farmers more control over what they grow, how they sell it, and how much profit they reap.

Initially, this co-op will market only wheat. Participants will be member cooperatives and farmers in Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Missouri, Iowa, South Dakota, and Wyoming.

While "there is no absolute assurance of success," concedes George Voh, executive vice-president of Far-Mar-Co., the Kansas-based firm that conceived the plan, some 10,000 farmers are committed to the plan.

Meanwhile, even before this fall's bumper food crop is harvested, U.S. farmers already have started sowing the 1976 winter wheat crop.

"With winter setting in," said Kenneth Sumner, a South Dakota farmer, "I don't have the luxury of waiting."

And last week the U.S. Department of Agriculture announced that U.S. farmers will harvest a high-quality record crop this fall, even though it may be slightly smaller than originally predicted.

How to prevent seesawing prices

By Robert P. Hey
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Construction of grain elevators in the Soviet Union may affect the price of bread in American supermarkets over the next few years.

This is so, say government specialists here, because the present irregular Soviet purchases of U.S. grain — 10.2 million tons already this year — can cause domestic shortages which drive up the price of flour, baked goods, and meals in supermarkets during years those purchases are made.

What the Ford administration hopes to obtain from the Soviet Union in the next six weeks is an agreement that the Soviets will make regular, even purchases of American wheat, corn, and other grains every year — as Japan and some other nations now do. Such an agreement would help American farmers plan from year to year on the approximate export demand, thus enabling them to know how much grain to plant to prevent shortages.

But American specialists here say that a key to Moscow's ability to make such a long-term agreement is the Soviet capacity to store grain. In order to make long-range plans, they say, imported grain that is not needed in a year of bountiful Soviet harvest, such as last year's, must be stored in grain elevators and other storage facilities within the Soviet Union

so the grain will be available in years of poor harvest — such as this year.

Now the Soviet Union can store only about 30 million tons of grain, not counting what can be stored on the farms where it is grown. The 30 million tons, says a U.S. Agriculture Department specialist, is "relatively small" considering the size of the Soviet needs and the annual Soviet harvest (222 million tons last year).

Thus Moscow plans an ambitious storage construction program — enough to store an additional 40 million tons of grain by 1980. If this schedule is adhered to, government specialists here say, it would enable the Soviet Union by 1980 to smooth out its purchases of U.S. grain, buying similar amounts every year irrespective of the size of the Soviet harvest.

When the harvest is poor the imported grain would be consumed along with grain stored in the storage facilities in previous years. And when the harvest is good, there would be sufficient storage facilities to store the imported grain until another year when it would be needed.

That way the Soviets would have sufficient grain; American farmers would have advance knowledge of harvest needs; and the American consumer would be spared fluctuations in food costs.

But no one here knows whether the Ford administration can reach such an agreement with the Soviet Union in six weeks. As AFL-CIO President George Meany wants him to do,

Asia

'Discipline': the price of India's progress

By David R. Francis
Business and financial editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Will "discipline" be India's economic salvation?

Indian Finance Minister C. Subramaniam contends it will. Already, he told a group of reporters during a visit here, it has had "a miraculous effect."

Economic necessity is a major excuse of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi for imposing "emergency rule" in India almost three months ago. Mr. Subramaniam prefers not to speak of new authoritarian measures but of "a new atmosphere of commitment, confidence, and discipline."

One of the oldest political-science debates around is whether less freedom in a nation brings greater economic prosperity. Some observers excused Mussolini for imposing fascism in Italy by noting that he made the trains run on time. Hitler justified his dictatorship by arguing that he brought Germany out of the Great Depression.

Now Mr. Subramaniam is apologizing for India's reduced freedom by pointing to his nation's recent economic progress.

Consumer prices, he said, are now 3.9 percent below those of a year ago. Last summer prices were going up at a 29.4 percent rate.

He maintains that the new "discipline" has prompted merchants hoarding food to unload their excessive supplies. Some who have not done so have been popped in jail.

Further, the finance minister continued, industrial relations have enormously improved. There are no strikes, lockouts, or go-slow actions.

Government workers are on time to work and do not quit early. Students in the schools and universities are studying normally — not occupied with political disturbances.

One result of the "discipline" is that industrial production has shot up 14 to 16 percent in the last two months. Mr. Subramaniam does not expect this growth rate to continue for the remainder of the year. Nevertheless, he expects more than a 6 percent increase in industrial production this year as compared with a 2 percent improvement last year.

The finance minister notes realistically that not all of India's economic gains this year can be attributed to the new "discipline." India has had its best monsoon in 10 or 12 years. That means grain production this year could reach 110-114 million tons, up from 104 million tons last year. India's annual food needs, Mr. Subramaniam reckons, amount to 108-109 million tons.

The monsoon has also ended a shortage of water for the nation's vital hydroelectric plants. With work-force discipline, coal production is also up. The combined result of discipline and more electrical power is that industry now is operating at 90 percent of capacity as against 50 percent a year ago.

Another major charge of India's opposition leaders was that the Congress Party was seriously corrupt.

Mr. Subramaniam does not deny that there is some corruption, but he maintains that it is exaggerated. And he notes that the government is trying to "put it down" with some 6,000 court trials of corruption cases being held in the last two years.

India's "discipline" has not reached the level of many dictatorships. Mrs. Gandhi is still operating within the letter if not the spirit of India's flexible Constitution.

Nevertheless, it remains puzzling why Mrs. Gandhi with her huge majority in Parliament did not implement many of the measures in the new 20-part program earlier.



School-age children in Macao — but many get no schooling because their parents are too poor

Macao: it's Portugal's, but China calls the tune

Tiny enclave remains stable, but gambling flourishes, and rich-poor gap is 'shocking'

By Daniel Southerland
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Macao Despite the turmoil that has shaken Portugal, it is business as usual in this tiny Portuguese enclave on the southern coast of China.

There seems to be only one power capable of dramatically changing the situation. Back in 1966 the Chinese demonstrated through a series of riots and other disturbances that while Macao may be technically a Portuguese territory (the Portuguese call it a Chinese territory under Portuguese administration), it is the Chinese who are in control here.

But China apparently does not want to alter the status quo. A dramatic change in Macao, which happens to be the oldest European settlement in this part of the world, might be bad for business in Hong Kong, 40 miles east. It is through its trade with bustling Hong Kong that China earns at least one-third of its valuable foreign exchange. A Chinese takeover of Macao almost certainly would undercut confidence, and investments, in Hong Kong.

The Chinese may have other reasons for leaving Macao as it is. Macao provides China with foreign exchange, although not on as grand a scale as Hong Kong. And Macao with its easygoing Portuguese administration pro-

vides an excellent jumping-off point for Chinese agents moving to and from Southeast Asia.

China's liaison man in Macao is Ho Yin, a onetime errand boy who has made millions as a banker, director of numerous enterprises, and owner of much valuable real estate. The fact that Ho Yin now is investing in a new container-ship wharf on the island of Taipa, just south of the Macao peninsula, is interpreted by some observers as a vote of confidence by China in Macao's future.

Here colonialists, capitalists, and Communists find it best to live in peace with one another, for the moment at least. But a genuine Portuguese revolutionary might well be shocked by what can be seen here. The wealthy Chinese on the Macao peninsula are very wealthy indeed, while some of the poor are so poor that they cannot scrape together for their children the pittance required as a fee at one of Macao's Roman Catholic mission schools.

"The Chinese have a great sense of dignity, and they would pay if they could," said one of the Canadian Roman Catholic sisters who directs a school in one of Macao's poorest areas.

"There are a lot of small-scale, export-type factories here," she said. "And when there are no orders, the people sometimes go without work for three or more weeks at a time."

China begins National Games

By Ross H. Munro
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor
1975 Toronto Globe and Mail

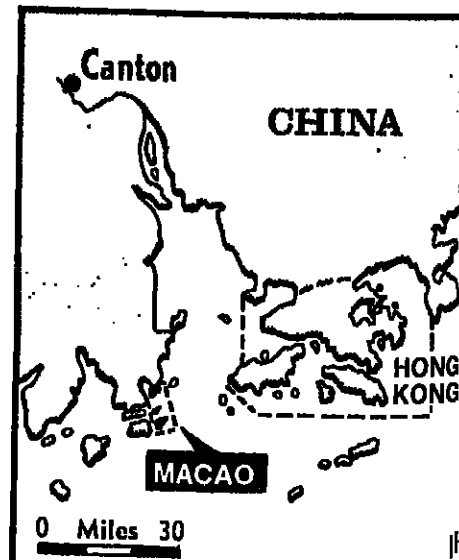
Peking With one of the most colorful and spectacular propaganda displays it has ever staged, China has launched its National Games.

The zenith of athletic competition for all China, the National Games have not been held since 1955, the eve of the tumultuous Cultural Revolution. With 7,000 competitors from a nation of 900 to 900 million, the games rank behind only the Olympics and the Asian Games for scope. Peking is now the site of track and field, team ball, and gymnastic

events, while the city of Wuhan hosts swimming and diving events.

At the opening spectacle in Peking's Workers Stadium, some 23,000 costumed young people performed calisthenics on the field. On the east side of the stadium, more youths provided a backdrop of 8,800 flash cards, portraying one multicolored political tableau after another.

The spectacle began with a parade, led by young men, all in white, and young women, all in blue, who moved in a modified goosestep like automatons. They were followed by contingents of athletes from China's various provinces, municipal districts, autonomous regions, and the People's Liberation Army.



By a staff cartographer

Middle East

Israel realistic on Golan pact

By Francis Ofner
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

The Israeli leadership is apparently seriously thinking in terms of a possible new withdrawal agreement with Syria on the Golan Heights.

At a weekly Cabinet meeting in Jerusalem Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin reiterated that "Israel is ready for talks with all her neighbor countries including Syria, on a comprehensive settlement."

He added with what is seen here as deliberate vagueness that there was no Cabinet resolution so far on an agreement with Syria.

If Israel is indeed becoming more flexible in its Golan policy and toward a new round of negotiations with Syria, further movement forward depends on: (1) the Arab states themselves; and (2) the Soviet Union.

If Egypt faithfully adheres to the latest interim agreement in Sinai, Israel will come to place more trust in Arab signatures than hitherto. It will then be easier to make painful territorial concessions.

As for Moscow, Israel will need the Soviets

to change their current tune on the latest Sinai agreement before feeling confident enough to even consider a new Golan withdrawal. At the moment, the Russians have seemed to side with the extremist Arab "rejection front" — Iraq, Libya, the Palestinians — in criticizing Egyptian President Sadat for concluding the latest agreement. One of the prerequisites for the Israeli Government's being able to convince its public opinion that a sacrifice on the Golan Heights is worthwhile is that the Soviet Union should be seen to be working for — not obstructing — Middle East peace.

Significant against this background of speculation about a new Golan withdrawal agreement is an apparent shift in Israeli policy toward building more settlements on territory captured from the Syrians on the Heights in the 1967 war.

The watchword of the Israeli Government is still: "Not a single Israeli settlement on the Golan Heights is going to be abandoned." (There are 17 settlements on the heights now, established there since the end of the six-day war in 1967.) But the Minister of Housing, Abraham Ofer, wants to bring a new element into Golan policy: he would like to freeze the number of existing settlements there.

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Egyptian-Israeli thaw: now handshakes and friendly radio

By Francis Ofner
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Jerusalem Israelis are still undecided about the smiles that have recently been coming from the direction of Cairo.

Are the smiles genuine or merely for show? Thus, radio listeners here were intrigued when they heard a report from the special correspondent of the Israeli Broadcasting Service at the world conference of the Interparliamentary Union in London, Yonah Engel, that she had had no trouble at all interviewing the Egyptian delegation.

Far from refusing, she said Egyptian delegate Muhammad al-Kadi was most willing to cooperate. He shook hands with the Israeli reporter and introduced her to his colleague, the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Egyptian National Assembly. The latter shook hands with her too, and joined the interview.

Mr. al-Kadi spoke of the "chances for peace and the need for economic development." Asked by Miss Engel how this hope squared with the negative image about Israel and Israelis painted by Egyptian propaganda at home, he answered: "This is a matter of the past. Neither we nor the Israelis can afford another thirty years of war."

A toning down of hostility does indeed now seem to have taken place in the radio propaganda methods of both Egypt and Israel.

The Egyptian Broadcasting Service, which is state-owned, has noticeably muted its tone when referring to Israel. It has by no means become friendly, but it is not vicious either.

In addition, the Egyptian authorities has closed down the "Voice of Palestine" radio station in Cairo which had been operated by Yasser Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

The reason for this measure was not the station's anti-Israel policy, but the fact that it had been broadcasting attacks on the Egyptian Government for concluding the latest interim agreement with Israel. The net effect is, however, that one of the most vitriolic sources of incitement against Israel has vanished from Middle Eastern air waves.

On the Israeli side, the moderation of propaganda warfare preceded the interim agreement by about three months and was the result of a change of policy introduced by the newly-appointed head of the Israeli radio's Arabic-language department, Shaul Bar-Chaim. An Israeli-born Israeli, he decided to end the practice of stressing in the news bulletins every negative event in the Arab world. He felt this was an affront to the Arab listener.

Instead, Israel now plays the news straight, but gives emphasis to reports from Israel which Arab stations, understandably, do not.

As part of this new approach, the Israeli radio in Arabic has ceased to use the term terrorists and speaks instead of "Palestinians" — except when quoting official communiques.

On the Egyptian side, President Sadat recently gave a remarkable interview in the Kuwait daily Al-Siyassah. He said: "... If there are Arab leaders who want to stick their heads into the sand... I am not one of them... Israel is an accomplished fact."

Israeli officials regard Mr. Sadat's statement as going beyond anything he has said so far.

Israeli Prime Minister Itzhak Rabin said last week in a closed circle: "Sadat's speeches and his attitude to his opponents in the Arab countries are signs of praiseworthy courage."

But at the same time Mr. Rabin cautioned: "The implementation of the interim agreement in the next five months will show whether Egypt means what it says."

People's living conditions come first, says Sadat

By John K. Cooley
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Beirut President Sadat of Egypt has ordered his economic planners to concentrate on national development and raising living standards of Egypt's 38 million people during the period of peace which Egypt anticipates following its newest interim peace accord with Israel in Sinai.

How these plans are implemented depends partly on the flow of foreign investment and aid, including about \$600 million in U.S. aid awaiting U.S. congressional approval in Washington. Even more, say Arab finance experts here, success depends on what cooperative arrangements can be finalized among industrial and Arab states to raise upward of \$2 billion to launch Egypt's recovery and development.

Also important will be the yield of Egypt's Sinai oil fields, to be recovered from Israel under the Sinai agreement, and whether the new safety factor for the Suez Canal (provided by the accord) will attract more world shipping to it.

In recent speeches and directives, President Sadat has attached top priority to raising industrial and agricultural production. He ordered cutting of bureaucratic red tape, which obstructs new investment by many impatient Western and Japanese businessmen now jamming into Cairo's overbooked hotels.

Mr. Sadat describes the hardships created by high living costs and Egypt's overstrained, archaic public transport and communications as "unbearable." He demands a war on corruption and "middlemen" who further

slow up the wheels of industry and administration.

Mr. Sadat reminds visitors that Egypt has spent more than \$4 billion on defense since Israel's war victory in 1967. His aim is to raise Egypt's gross national product by an equal amount. This would mean doubling present investment targets from around \$1.6 billion to around \$3.6 billion.

The magnitude of Egypt's needs is measured in pledges or receipts of \$12 billion earlier this year in outright grants from Saudi Arabia, Qatar, and several other Arab states merely to service Egypt's short-term debts. The Soviet Union has so far refused to remit or reschedule Egyptian debts for arms and other aid which may exceed \$5 billion.

Economists here believe that some international aid, given by Iran, Saudi Arabia, and others since 1973 for reconstruction and development of the Suez Canal Zone, has been spent instead to meet current costs. These costs include government subsidies for essential food and the import of extra food needed during the current Islamic holiday month of Ramadan, when all who can afford it eat more heartily at night to compensate for daytime fasting.

The U.S. provided about \$250 million in economic aid in 1974-75. Much of this was paid out only at the last moment, because of Egyptian bureaucratic delays in earmarking projects.

Various U.S. and other investment groups are discussing the possibility of a joint effort to raise between \$1.5 billion and \$2 billion to be provided by American, West European, Japanese, and Arab private investors and governments.

That old slapstick bed is back in business

By Clayton Jones
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Charlie Chaplin, master of slapstick, sits down on a flophouse bed to tie his shoe.

Smack! The bed flies up into the wall, swallowing the comedian and leaving a moviehouse audience reeling with laughter.

Such early movie farces often used the popular, disappearing wall bed as a prop.

In real life, the wall bed disappeared from the American scene for 30 years partly, makers say, because of the effect of the clownish bedlam of Chaplin, Buster Keaton, Laurel and Hardy, and others.

But today, the old "Murphy" bed — so named for a 19th-century gold prospector who concocted the contraption — has come out of the woodwork for a triumphant comeback.

Shoppers rarely laugh anymore; they are too busy buying. Sales of wall beds have doubled each year since 1970 — a revival that rivals sales of the standard, 3000-year-old, four-on-the-floor bed.

In fact, many U.S. builders see "vanishing" wall beds as a way to banish bedrooms, which they consider a waste of space and a needless housing expense.

Thousands of midsize apartments and condominiums are being built with niches for Murphy beds which can be bundled away with a flick of the wrist, opening space for other uses.

Up to 14 percent of hotel and motel rooms in such chains as Marriott, Hyatt House, Hilton, and Sheraton, now have concealable wall beds for sleeping by night and working bed-free by day.

Fire departments in many cities are using them, some colleges, too, are fitting them into new dormitories, and a few high-salaried executives have installed wall beds for naps.

"Why should a bed stand permanently on the floor?" asks three-time Murphy-bed owner Elizabeth Bancroft of Cambridge, Massachusetts, echoing the sentiment of many.

A bedroom may take up \$10,000 of a home

mortgage, and yet Americans put a \$200 bed in it, making it a single-purpose room all its own and with little space for daytime activities, say wall-bed enthusiasts.

And only the tyranny of tradition keeps mothers tied to bedmaking, cleaning under them, and yelling at kids to do the same, says William K. Murphy, president of Murphy Bed & Kitchen Company, and son of William Lawrence Murphy, who in the late 1800s invented the bed that bears his name.

"Dad used to break horses and pan gold for a living in California," said Mr. Murphy at his New York office. "But he got engaged and had to take up some ordinary kind of civilized business to convince his future mother-in-law that marriage was wise."

"He had a safe that could be built into the wall and some kind of venetian blind-type of thing that could roll up or come down. I don't remember the details. But he did get perturbed by the space taken up by beds," recalls Mr. Murphy.

In its heyday of the 1920s and '30s, the Murphy company sold 200,000 a year. "I used

to think, and this was Dad's thinking as well, that anything that was publicity (like a Charlie Chaplin movie) was great, but I've changed my mind," says Mr. Murphy, whose product is only now recovering from a 30-year sag.

Now a new generation of buyers has never seen a wall bed, and new Murphy designs are helping erase the bigamous of Chaplinesque incidents, among those who remember them.

"Our bed couldn't go up with a baby in it, let alone with Jackie Gleason," says Mr. Murphy. Special portable, wall-bed cabinets, designed in French provincial, oriental, or contemporary styles, now sell widely to tenants and space-minded homeowners.

The largest wall-bed company, Sico of Minneapolis, Minnesota, began marketing a Murphy-bed variation in 1969. These uncoiled, easily made-up beds float effortlessly in and out of holes in the wall and still provide the comfort of queen size mattresses and box springs, headboards and night lights.

Today's bed may be on its last legs, predict Sico spokesmen, a victim of its own space glut in American bedrooms.

From page 1

★ Britain's path

million) new blast furnace at Llanern in Wales with gleaming dials and graphs and an air-conditioned control room, programmed to produce 5,000 tons of iron per day (compared with 2,000 for older furnaces).

If British Steel, Britain's state-owned steel-maker, is to meet West European and Japanese competition, it must modernize the 36-odd blast furnaces and other facilities it owns across England, Scotland, and Wales, eliminating the least efficient ones and building brand-new ones at coastal sites. Workers at the older plants naturally fear for their jobs while those at the new ones want to compensate for the manpower savings obtained through modernization by nailing down higher individual pay.

The new blast furnace at Llanern, No. 3, was ready to go into operation in January this year. But it has sat silent and untended for all these months while management wrestled with the blast furnacemen's union over pay rates. Pay rates are incredibly complex, and while management says its best pay offer would give £100 (\$310) a week to the top earners, the workers dispute this.

Basically the problem still boils down to human relations, to coping with the consequences of the equipment modernization that British Steel must have. To the solution of this problem, Mrs. Thatcher's approach seems to offer few pointers.



Britain's steel industry — at loggerheads with union over pay rate

From page 1

★ What's going on inside the new China

It was attended by top leaders from all of China, including Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and Mrs. Mao Tse-tung.

Is the trouble merely that Chinese workers are like Western workers in wanting and occasionally reaching for more good things of life in return for their efforts? Ideology can sometimes serve as a work motive, but ideological enthusiasm wears thin after a time — certainly in the Soviet Union and Eastern

Europe. Perhaps it also is wearing thin even in China, which seems to be the most disciplined of all the communist countries.

Perhaps there is also an element of political maneuvering involved. The eventual succession to Mao Tse-tung may not have yet been settled to the satisfaction of all factions. In the West we cannot know what lies behind the unrest. But there is unrest.

Against the unrest, however, must be set the realization which has spread through the West this summer that China has become an oil-exporting country and may well turn out to be one of the major oil-producing countries of the world. Its production rate now is on a level with that of Indonesia (in the 70-million ton range) and is steadily rising. And this is without yet tapping offshore oil, which may be abundant.

Is the unrest caused by the discovery and encouraged by the new oil discoveries, is seriously aiming at making China a major industrial power by the end of the century and is setting the pace a bit too high for the average working man?

Whatever the explanation of internal unrest, China grows stronger, more self-reliant, and more vigorous in its opposition to Soviet influence in Asia. And right now it is getting ready to receive an American President in Peking with reminders already visible that if the United States wants to enjoy a larger share in China's expanding trade, it must grant formal diplomatic recognition and most-favored-nation trade treatment.

The China of 1975 is strong enough and self-confident enough to pursue positive foreign policies in spite of dissident factory workers in some cities.

From page 1

★ Afrikaans poet a spy?

Afrikaans — his mother tongue — and instead spoke halting English with a heavy French accent to the airport officials at Johannesburg when he landed there.

But the police say the officials found something suspicious about the man and his papers. For a start, his passport indicated that he had been traveling for years — but it looked brand-new in spite of a multitude of entry and exit stamps.

The police were made even more suspicious by the way this "stranger" seemed to know his way so well around the airport buildings and later around Johannesburg. Also, special branch detectives who were talking him found something strangely familiar about his mannerisms. Checks overseas pretty quickly showed that his papers were false.

After two weeks during which he was followed continually, he was arrested, and the chief of the Security Police, Maj. Gen. Mike Goldenhuys, announced wryly that Mr. Galaskas had turned out to be "none other than our old friend Breyten Breytenbach in disguise."

Since Mr. Breytenbach's arrest, eight other people have been held by the security police, also under the Terrorism Act. No indication has been given about what charges, if any, will be brought against them. Most of the prisoners are in their early 20s, and most seem to have had some connection with various student organizations or to have moved among people who did.

One theory is that outside opponents of the South African government sent Mr. Breytenbach into the country to fan the internal opposition to the government among whites, at a time when this is losing its intensity because of growing support for the liberalizing policies of the Prime Minister, Mr. Vorster. It is even whispered that Mr. Breytenbach's passport was supplied by the Russians.

Another theory is that he was here to start an "underground" political newspaper. But if he was, there was no need for him to have come disguised. He could have seen everybody he needed to see during an ordinary open visit.

However it is, and however bad a special agent Mr. Breytenbach may eventually prove to have been, he has remained true all the time to his vocation as a poet. Among the papers the police seized when they arrested him are notes on his trip here, written in verse.

But the full story of why he came and what he really hoped to achieve will be known only when he finally comes to court — if he ever does, and if the government does not simply pack him off back to France.

Why detente is under fire

By Dana Adams Schmidt
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Clouds on the horizon of U.S.-Soviet relations, which have led to the postponement of party leader Leonid Brezhnev's visit to Washington from mid-autumn to early winter, include:

• SALT. The strategic arms limitation talks have run into complicated differences over limiting "cruise" missiles and the Soviet Backfire bomber remain to be worked out.

• The Middle East. The Soviets see the Israel-Egypt agreement on Sinai as yet another maneuver by the U.S. to squeeze them out of the area.

• Detente. It is under attack in the U.S. by some, including former Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird; a former chief of naval operations, Adm. Elmo Zumwalt; and Sen. Henry Jackson (D) of Washington, who is running for the presidential nomination.

The immediate cause for postponement, which Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger hopes to overcome while Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko is in Washington next month, is SALT.

The difficulty is that the United States has on the drawing board two kinds of cruise missiles that could be classified as strategic and the Soviets have nothing comparable.

One of these can be fired from a submarine torpedo tube, skimming like a miniature airplane over the water at low altitudes and evading radar detection, to strike distant targets.

The other is a very long range air-to-surface missile.



Walden Pond, Massachusetts

The last swim of the year

By Barth J. Falkenberg, staff photographer

All this raises the familiar question of American and Soviet defense balance. If the United States agrees to limit these cruise missiles what restriction might the Soviets accept in return? Part of the problem is cruise missiles can in principle be converted from tactical to long range strategic uses by the simple device of reducing the size and weight of their warheads and increasing the volume of fuel.

The other point of contention, an aircraft called the Backfire, is classified by the Soviets

as a medium bomber. But American experts who have been studying it believe that this fairly recent addition to the Soviet arsenal could readily be converted into a long-range, strategic weapon by refueling it in the air or arranging for it to land on friendly non-Soviet territory after it had dropped its bombs.

The American technicians would therefore like to see the Backfire added to the two other Soviet bombers Bear and the Bison as aircraft to be considered as offsets to the American B-52's and the projected B-1.

In the Middle East, the Soviet Union has taken some hard knocks since 1973, when Egyptian President Anwar al-Sadat ordered the Soviet technicians out of that country. Not

only has the Soviet Union almost completely lost Egypt, long its most valuable base of political operations in the Middle East, but there are now signs that its positions in Syria and Iraq are weakening.

Then there is the Geneva conference, which gets mentioned less and less often and in more and more distant terms. This is the conference at which the U.S. and the Soviet Union were supposed to sit as cochairmen and look for solutions to Arab-Israeli problems. Almost everyone except the Libyans and Palestinians, and marginally the Iraqis and Syrians, now seem to feel such a meeting would end in disastrous statements and that step-by-step talks are more practical.



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Why strikes will hurt less in '76

By Ed Townsend
Labor correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Union and company officials are working hard behind the scenes to defuse potentially troublesome contract bargaining involving some 5 million United States workers next year.

The outlook appears to be for more strikes than in 1975 — but shorter strikes, without critical national confrontations.

Thus, the United States continues to show a marked difference from some other industrial nations, including Britain. The feeling here seems to be that both labor and management have much to lose by lengthy disputes. The degree of obduracy on both sides to be found in Britain, for example, seems lacking.

Unions in such important-to-the-economy areas as rubber, automotive, farm equipment, and electrical manufacturing indicate that they recognize management problems with inflation and unemployment.

While they will press for higher wages, they show little enthusiasm for long walkouts that could end up making the rank-and-file union member suffer. They will, however, stress higher pensions, increased benefits of other kinds, and shorter workweeks.

Employers, on the other hand, will stress the need to hold down wage increases in order to avoid price hikes and to encourage more production. This, they say, means more jobs.

At the same time, employers are likely to prefer a larger-than-desired wage settlement to a production shutdown at the very moment they are poised to take advantage of the gradual economic upturn in the nation.

Contract bargaining in 1976 will involve some of the country's most militant unions. The negotiations will be much heavier than those in 1975, an unusually light year in which strikes have declined by 15 percent from 1973 and 1974 levels.

"No major strikes of long duration are probable in major industries next year," W. S. Usery, head of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service said in Washington a few days ago. While he conceded that his was an optimistic projection in uncertain times, he noted that labor and management have major stakes in achieving labor peace in 1976.

This year, unions in many small bargaining situations have agreed quietly to accept wage moratoriums and in a few instances to allow pay rollbacks. With so many unemployed, the union negotiators fear that bargaining militancy could cost their members' jobs.

Despite the wave of teacher and public-employee strikes, most union rank-and-file members show little enthusiasm now for costly strikes.

The reluctance to undertake long and hard strikes will not be reflected outwardly when labor bargains with major industries.

According to George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, reports to the federation from its affiliates indicate that "demands are going to be higher . . . where a worker's income is being cut down by constantly increasing inflation, the only place he is going to look to make himself whole (to increase income to cover higher costs) is in his union."

"I don't see the moderation there was a couple of years ago," Mr. Meany said. "Settlements won't be moderate but whether they will be explosive, I don't know."

Generally, Mr. Usery and others in the Ford Administration look at 1976 bargaining in much the same way. The real spendable earnings of U.S. workers since 1973 have dropped 4.4 percent. And they are continuing downward with concern growing about a hotter-than-expected inflation next year, with price increases in the 7 percent range. There is an uncomfortable feeling that it will not be easy to come out of 1976 labor negotiations without costly settlements.

Africa

Deep rift in Black National Council brings new talks with whites nearer

By Robin Wright
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

The long-factionalized African National Council (ANC) has finally collapsed with the expulsion of Joshua Nkomo, leader of the moderate wing, Zimbabwe Africa People's Union (ZAPU).

An ANC official acknowledged here recently that there now are two distinct black nationalist movements fighting for the leadership.

But rather than confuse the political picture, the break may pave the way for resumption of settlement efforts. The action against Mr. Nkomo and the subsequent break leaves the moderates free to resume negotiations with the white government of Ian Smith.

Before the collapse, black nationalists would not continue talks with the white government because exiled militants were not allowed back in the country.

Now it appears the externally based militants may have cut themselves off. Although the ANC president, Bishop Abel Muzorewa expelled Mr. Nkomo, the latter still has majority support of the ANC executive committee. In fact, his expulsion was technically illegal since the executive body never passed a resolution against him.

This puts Mr. Nkomo in a good position to legitimize his leadership role, internally and with the external forces pushing for a settle-

ment. A party congress is scheduled to be held here Sept. 27-28, at which time he is expected to be elected president.

And, the four black African presidents who pushed the ANC into the original negotiations on Aug. 25 met in Lusaka, Zambia, this weekend to discuss the Rhodesian situation.

Mr. Nkomo was the original choice of the four leaders — from Tanzania, Mozambique, Zambia, and Botswana — for the leadership when they forced the four factions to merge under the ANC umbrella last December. Only when the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), the most militant branch, threatened to walk out was Bishop Muzorewa chosen as a compromise candidate.

The four presidents, exasperated by the split, may soon decide to back Mr. Nkomo, either directly or by endorsing the congress.

Reports from Lusaka indicate that Zambia, prime mover of the four, has already made its position clear by asking Bishop Muzorewa and other externally based leaders to move out of state-provided facilities and by blocking further statements by them to the press.

The move by the militants plays right into the hands of Mr. Smith, who refused to grant amnesty to exiled leaders while saying the ANC could participate in the new talks he has called for.

Since Mr. Nkomo is the only one of the four leaders in Rhodesia, Mr. Smith appeared to have been leaving the way open for the ZAPU chief.

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Mrs. Peron on holiday: is it 'good-bye' or just 'au revoir'?

By James Nelson Goodsell
Latin America correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

As Maria Estela Martinez de Peron headed off to the mountains of western Argentina for a month's rest, the focus of attention swings to the nation's military.

Recently the Army has become the dominant power in Argentina. On several critical occasions, it either overruled Mrs. Peron on policy decisions or ordered her to fire top aides.

Yet the Army, and by inference the military as a whole, is hesitant about seizing power or involving itself in the day-to-day running of Argentina.

Top Army officers appear more interested in preserving the thin fabric of civilian, constitutional rule.

Thus, as Mrs. Peron went off to an Air Force vacation ranch, Sen. Italo A. Luder took over as acting President. A traditional Peronist and longtime ally of Mrs. Peron's late husband, Juan Domingo Peron; Senator Luder is in the presidency because the military wants it that way.

Back in July, he was chosen president of the Argentine Senate and therefore next in line to the national presidency against Mrs. Peron's desires. She had wanted Chamber of Deputies leader Raul Lastiri, but the military said no.

Mr. Lastiri is son-in-law of Jose Lopez Rega, Mrs. Peron's longtime confidant and chief

aide, who now is in European exile, also because of military bidding.

Ever since Mr. Lopez Rega was sent packing, Mrs. Peron's problems have mounted, and Argentina's economic and political crisis has grown. Mrs. Peron has not been running the government — that task has been more or less in the hands of a minicabinet within her Cabinet.

The military has been hovering in the background.

And there it is as Mrs. Peron is off on vacation. Speculation abounds in Buenos Aires that she may not come back. She still has 19 months of her late husband's term to serve, however, and she promised to return Oct. 17, the anniversary of the day in 1945 that Mr. Peron left political prison to begin the Peronists' off-and-on rule of 30 years.

At present, the military appear to want her back as a figurehead while they grope for new ways to solve the crises facing the nation.

Most Argentines believe the first need is a leader who can act decisively on various problems. They know they do not have such a leader in Mrs. Peron. They say no top military men or civilians fit the bill.

The Army is most reticent about fielding any leader who would assume power. Gen. Jorge Rafael Videla, the Army commander, is an unassuming man who wants to keep the Army out of politics.

Just when and if the Army agrees on a more visible role is the major question now facing Argentina.

Chile leader means to stay

By James Nelson Goodsell
Latin America correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Faced with continuing world criticism and tentative opposition at home, Chile's military leaders celebrated their second anniversary in power with fresh indications they expect to rule "for a generation."

That was how Gen. Augusto Pinochet Ugarte, president of the ruling junta, put it when asked how long the military expected to be in office.

"I never said how long it would last," he told the Chilean news magazine Ercilla. "Nobody said 'two or three years.' Those who set deadlines were the politicians, who always spoke of four, six, seven, or 10 years. For what was it they wanted? They wanted us to clean up the house, to spruce it up like dumb servants so they could occupy it once again. And we'd go back to the old days."

But the military has no such plan. Asked specifically about the length of time the military plans to rule, General Pinochet replied, "It could be a generation."

Moreover, he had harsh words for the politicians.

"What would politicians do? They would go back to dividing the people. We are trying to unite Chileans and to introduce a sense of order to the nation. All the politicians would do is to produce polarization anew. All the work we're doing would be wiped out in one strike."

(Meanwhile, on the eve of the anniversary of the military take-over, a bomb concealed in a gift-wrapped book exploded in the hands of Mario Carney, director of the pro-government afternoon tabloid, La Segunda, in Santiago, the capital.)

The Pinochet interview is viewed by Chil-

ean observers as firm indication he is not persuaded by criticism and denunciation of his government throughout the world.

That criticism includes sharp warnings by the United States that the Chilean military ought to listen to some of the criticism, as well as a sharply worded statement by the British Foreign Office.

The scope of the repression is unclear. It began with the overthrow of the constitutional government of Salvador Allende Gossens on Sept. 11, 1973. Thousands of his supporters were arrested or detained — and thousands are still held. Hundreds have simply disappeared, and the military has given little information on their whereabouts.

Various international groups have criticized Chile, but the Pinochet government has rejected these criticisms.

The Chilean military officials are unhappy over the views of the Roman Catholic Church hierarchy in Chile. The church, which has been increasingly critical of the military, has just issued a 34-page document deploring aspects of military rule.

Titled "Evangelism and Peace," the church statement criticized economic policies that "are causing an immense amount of suffering to a large sector of the population."

The bishops, who wrote the document, said the armed forces acted with the support of most Chileans when they overthrew Dr. Allende and his Marxist-leaning government.

But they question subsequent military actions, specifically the military's reduction of expenditures by handing over vital public services to private interests.

The church statement came among indications that Chile's serious economic problems may be lessening slightly. Inflation is running at a lower rate this year than last, and foreign investment has begun to trickle into the country.

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New Delhi

Parliament: acquiescing to Prime Minister's tightening grip

By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

Independence Day address in New Delhi, Aug. 15



Mrs. Gandhi

India holds its breath, as

It has been nearly three months since Prime Minister Indira Gandhi assumed sweeping emergency powers that set India teetering on the brink of one-party rule. Many educated Indians support Mrs. Gandhi's call for much needed economic reform and a crackdown on corruption. But so far the new powers have barely penetrated to this diverse country's 600 million citizens, let alone transformed their lives. If the hopes for change are dashed, Mrs. Gandhi will face a critical dilemma: endanger her position in the ruling party by pushing through reforms to mollify critics; or further consolidate her party hold by blocking real change while clamping down on political enemies.

By Richard Burt
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New Delhi
It seems almost impossible for a traveler in India not to hear several variations of the following quip:

"If all the Indian people were gathered together in one spot and then those that were blue-eyed, left-handed, redheaded, and 6ft., 6in. tall were asked to step forward, at least 2 million would do so."

While superficially a strange remark, it does convey the tremendous diversity of this nation of 600 million people, 40,000 villages, 15 major languages, and 22 provinces. More important at the present time, it perhaps explains the difficulty of coming to grips with the impact of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's emergency laws on Indian life.

The emergency is now nearly three months old, and radical alterations have been made to the fabric of the

Indian political and legal system: press censorship; constitutional amendments to restrict the role of the courts; the jailing of thousands of Congress Party opponents without trial; and the passage of retroactive legislation designed to clear Mrs. Gandhi of past indiscretions.

And it appeared the government was on the verge of even more widespread changes — until Mrs. Gandhi quashed such speculation. Several Congress Party leaders had called for constitutional reform, and it was thought conceivable that a constituent assembly, a presidential system, and one-party rule would be introduced. However, in a recent interview in the mass-circulation newspaper Blitz, Mrs. Gandhi said: "I am not thinking in terms of a constituent assembly or a new constitution."

In what likely would be a more significant development, there is evidence that the party leadership is moving to abolish the Congress Party's mass membership structure to establish a Communist-type cadre system of elite

recruitment that would include indoctrination of potential members.

Election in 1976?

The question, meanwhile, of whether Mrs. Gandhi even bother to call the national election scheduled for 1977, year continues to go unanswered. For the first time the nation won independence in 1947 and began Western-style democracy under Jawaharlal Nehru is on the brink of irretrievable change.

But despite this severe judgment, which is shared by numerous educated Indians, the visitor is struck by the apparent lack of impact on everyday life of the emergency and the correspondingly low resistance that has been offered to the new measures. In a country as heterogeneous as India, the new measures are difficult to enforce and to challenge.

In the cities, where the provisions of the emergency are most keenly felt, some of the obvious constraints on work. In Delhi particularly, lawyers, journalists, academics fear that criticism of the emergency, privately expressed, will lead to arrest and detention.

An equally important factor, however, is the belief by many that Mrs. Gandhi's crackdown on corruption and inefficiency is long overdue. While the main targets of the government's Maintenance of Internal Security (MISA) are political dissidents, the legislation has been used to punish "economic criminals."

In highly publicized raids income-tax authorities have stormed into the private residences of wealthy businessmen and uncovered numerous tax havens that had escaped taxation. In public offices, train stations and airports, meanwhile, workers and travelers are faced by a growing number of signs and posters to "show more for Mother India."

The choice: democracy or prosperity

"What seems to be occurring," noted one journalist, "is the government is telling the people they have a choice between democracy and a corrupt free era of economic prosperity. Given the widespread poverty in this country, it's not surprising that many are willing to bid democracy farewell."

FALL FASHION

From soft classic to quilted ethnic

By Phyllis Feldkamp
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York
At center stage this fall, the leads go to Ethnic and its opposite, New Tailoring. Ethnic can either be played to the hilt, in a colorful mix of Chinese and Central or South American peasant. Or Ethnic can be underplayed, conveyed through details such as quilting, frog-fasteners, side closings, mandarin necks, and silk embroideries.

New Tailoring's newness lies in an interplay of textures and in offbeat fabric and color combinations. Say a costume has five pieces: coat, jacket, skirt, blouse, and — an important extra this fall — a vest, all in the same tonal range. Then each garment will vary in weave, although all the surfaces will be soft to the touch. Tactile qualities are paramount this season.

A winning act combines camel's hair and gray flannel, a pairing that makes the most of two great classics. Here is where the separates collector who bought a good skirt of gray flannel last year finds her investment paying off. She just adds a good blazer of camel's hair this year.

Among the surprising odd-couple fabric teamings is panne velvet, in daytime tunic shirt form, with angora jersey that imitates gray flannel.

For those who always found their true fashion identity in a tailored suit, the news is good. Sent offstage by the sportswear vogue, the suit is making a return engagement. For day, it comes on with silk paisley blouses and matching scarves. The jackets vary in length from cropped at the waist to hipline. The skirts are lightly gathered or straight and below-knee.

Also for the woman who takes an ordered approach to dressing are the coat and skirt ensembles.

Designers have taken special care to coordinate coats with several dresses and separates in their lines. The jacket and dress ensemble is nearly extinct for the moment.

The unlined reversible, either double-face wool or poplin faced with wool, stretches the fashion value to double that of the traditional lined coat. Another two-for-the-money style is the double coat, often of frothy mohair, unlined, worn one on top of another, or solo.

For an action role, there is the jumpsuit, shown in everything from tweed to black satin. There's also the ingenue who comes on via schoolgirl chemise dresses of jersey with white collars and cuffs and via jumpers over blouses or turtlenecks.

Evening scenes are played in slithery dresses of gathered jersey, chiffon floats covered with handkerchief point chiffon togas, lush velvets, and smooth crepes, many one-shouldered.

Colors to remember are cinnamon, forest green, celadon, mocha, cinnamon, fuchsia, red, black, and all the neutrals — from the palest to the darkest.

What's inside?

London's awash in Mao quilting and Arab djellabas, reports Serena Sinclair (Page 8). The slim Saint Laurent heel, "as graceful as Venetian glass," writes Margaret de Miraval (Page 4), is turning up all across the U.S. But there's also the comfy nature shoe with a heel lower than the toe.

To pick up a tired wardrobe, Phyllis Feldkamp says wrap a serape or invest in a vest (Page 7).

All this and lots of other answers to your wardrobe quandaries are right here in this handy pullout section. The fun of trying or buying is up to you.

— Nan Tran, women's editor,
The Christian Science Monitor



Gray flannel shirt dress with kimono sleeves, by Albert Capraro



Pauline Trigere's alpaca "le coat"



Jacket and wrapped skirt ensemble by Dior



Kasper's slim mandarin coat for Joan Leslie

Blowing the budget

Adding one good coat or suit to a wardrobe this season may make a shambles of a clothes budget, but viewed as an investment, it is better than money in the bank.

For starters, Pauline Trigere calls her fluid alpaca simply 'Le coat'; Anne Klein puts her pumice wool flannel reefer over a matching vest — different, but equal in chic.

Suits run the gamut of Dior's kill-like pleats in gray-blue flannel, to Chanel's classic in tweed, to Bill Blass's pea jacket in lavender brushed wool with matching shawl. Oscar de la Renta teams tweed coat with matching pleated skirt buttoned in leather. There are many other choices, too, in all price ranges. Go ahead, blow the budget.



Oscar de la Renta draws classic lines in tweed.



Wrapped in Bill Blass lavender wool



Chanel's classic pleats with jersey blouse

U.S. imports mainly come from Asia

Special to
The Christian Science
Monitor

New York
Chances are, your next foreign apparel purchase will be an Asian creation, according to Standard & Poor's Industry Surveys.

Asian countries last year were the major exporters of apparel to the United States, contributing 70 percent of all apparel imports. This was a drop from 80 percent in 1973. Europe and Mexico followed, with 14 percent and 6 percent respectively.

Until this year, there had been signs of weakening in foreign apparel, but during the first two months of 1975, imports registered a 4.1 percent year-to-year increase in unit volume.

While Asian countries still account for the vast majority of imports, their total share has been declining since 1971-1972, and South American countries have begun to report gains.

Unless you plan to wear sneakers with that Asian creation, it's quite likely you will be kicking up your heels in imported footwear this year, also. Of the total supply of nonrubber footwear — some 739 million pairs in 1974 — the share of imports reached a record 40 percent, up 1 percent from 1973.

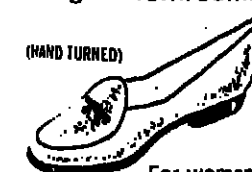
Imports of nonrubber footwear actually fell 7 percent, to 294 million pairs, but domestic production fell even more — 9 percent, to 444 million pairs — in an attempt to control growing inventories.

Through the first quarter of this year, nonrubber imports rose 3.3 percent compared to a year ago. Leading exporters of leather footwear are Italy, Spain, and Brazil, while footwear with vinyl supported uppers comes mainly from Taiwan.

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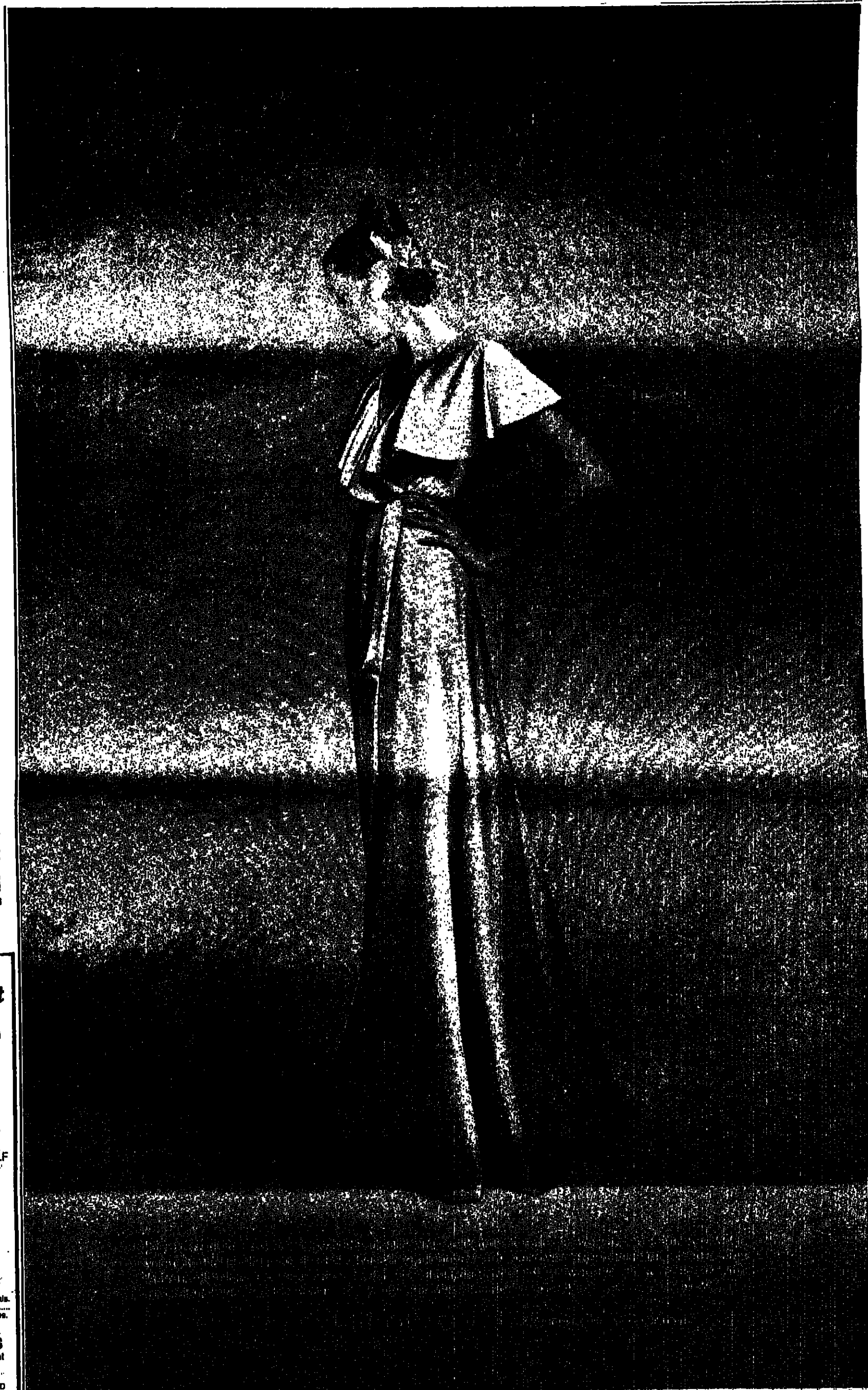
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fashion



Dior's Jodhpur boot for pantsuits



Saint Laurent's new slender heel

Heel heights will climb to loftier lifts in '76

By Margaret de Miraval
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

The average Frenchwoman buys 4½ pairs of shoes per year. It's an odd statistic but rather apropos of the hippy waiting at the bus stop wearing only one shoe. Someone else in line asked him if he had just lost a shoe. "No," he replied, "I've just found one."

European women are spending more money on footwear than ever before. Actually there is no choice in the matter as the price of being shod keeps rising, along with everything else from head to toe. But there is a growing emphasis on quality. The ready-to-wear shoes manufactured for Saint Laurent, Dior, and other couturiers are partially handmade. Molded and stretched individually over the lasts — which no machine can duplicate — assures a perfect fit unlike the low-priced, mass-produced footwear that so frequently tends to gape like alligator jaws.

There's a good reason to buy new shoes this fall because styles have changed radically, at least at the couture echelon whose influence is bound to filter down to "the pavement" in a matter of months. At long last all the wedgies,

platforms, and clumsy looking clunks are on their way out, and not a moment too soon according to the designers who create for the couture houses. They say that men unanimously hated the monster styles which so often turned up in unisex versions with thick snubbed toes, bulky platforms, and tree-trunk heels.

New shapes are as graceful as Venetian glass — Cinderella slippers with a delicate oval or pointed toe and ultrahigh heels, slimmed down from the stocky straight effects of the past few years.

Charles Jourdan features eight different heel heights ranging from medium to lofty lifts. Even boots shown with sport clothes step out with high, slimmer heels. There are low-cut jodhpur styles at Dior and Givenchy to wear with pants or heavy-ribbed woolen stockings with heels measuring up to 2½ inches. City boots in the Saint Laurent collection have three-inch spikes. Designers appear to be thinking uniquely about "little women"; tall girls apparently can wander barefoot through the snow for all they care.



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Luxury fabrics—but slimmer lines

By Margaret de Miraval
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Paris
Luxury fabrics are the key factor of Paris couture silhouettes for fall and winter. Featherweight cashmere, pure wool, mohair, silk, and all the natural fibers often cost up to \$60 and \$70 a yard, one more reason why prices are soaring out of reach for everyone who doesn't own an oil well.

However, there's a bonus for the home seamstress who follows the dictates of the ivory-tower designers. Silhouettes are far slimmer than last year and employ less fabric, which is always used on the straight grain compared with fashion's recent passion for bias cuts.

That's the underlying story and finally, in context for the average person, emphasis on quality and investment dressing is a sensible approach.

New coats are as light as a summer cloud in fleecy unlined mohair, cashmere, alpaca, or flannel. Always in a fabric without bulk, they evolve in the slim tube shapes worn either straight or belted, and in the Russian inspired tunics at Saint Laurent edged with fur, and all the myriad variations of capes and ponchos, swirly styles sometimes reverting to water-proofed poplin, as Givenchy shows.

Layering is stronger than ever; the proven theory that several lightweight unlined garments are warmer than one heavy winter coat. It suddenly looks awfully chic to wear a dress or tunic and trousers under a coat topped by a big floppy poncho all in the same airy fabric.

Pleats are back in several houses and sheer fabrics are de rigueur to avoid any tendency toward overpowering effects. Saint Laurent marks

a dropped waistline in paper sheer wool and silk print dresses with banded hipline and box pleated skirt. Dior stars the kilt skirt in thin flannels or etamine and wool crepes teamed to silk poplin parkas.

Wool challis, another long-lost favorite, makes a big comeback in blurred "barely there" prints in dark-toned ranges. The same type of prints come through in panne velvets for evening wear at Saint Laurent; caftan dresses with curtain drapery at each side, featured in these subtle patterns tracing their origins to the markings of stone and marble.

Chiffon, crepe georgette, and mat silk jersey take precedence after dark. The difference between "little" and "big" evening gowns is often just a question of hem length ranging from low calf for late afternoon down to

ankle and instep lengths for formal occasions. Covered-up effects appear new and pretty with one layer of chiffon veiling the arms and neckline over a low cut slip. There are boudoir dresses looking as ethereal as nightgowns with fluttering capes and ponchos over tiered skirts cut in deep handkerchief points.

Slinks and siren tubes that cling like a swimsuit have straight cut décolletés and narrow shoulder straps, worn beneath transparent lace coverups or beaded jackets. Anyone with the time, patience, and skill to do bead embroidery can go right to the head of the class. Dior's beautiful little cardigans and boleros are entirely worked in caviar beads and seed pearls in cloisonné patterns in gold, silver, and the rich hues of Chinese lacquer. Marc Bohan freely admits they are investment pieces costing \$5,000 each. Today, it seems, the "haute" of "haute couture" connotes the price tag as well as the fashion.



Jersey two-piece, by Philippe Venet

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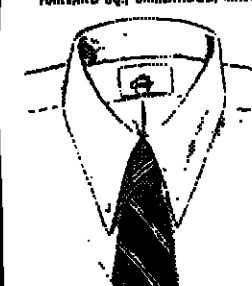
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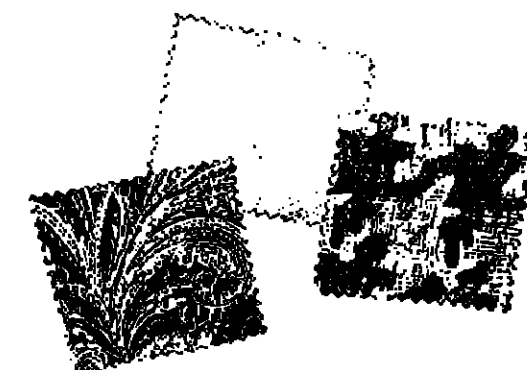
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fashion



Mohair and wool sweater jacket trimmed in ball tie closings and multi-colored spiraling free forms, over a cashmere turtleneck sweater and Irish tweed skirt. Eye-catching and ethnic, the south-of-the-border look in this sweater jacket complements the turtleneck — a knit basic this season under jumpers, jumpsuits, and vests. By Gloria Sachs.

Sweaters—not wild but wooly

By Phyllis Feldkamp
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

New York
If a sweater is not hand knit (some are, some are not) it should look as if it were. Certain hand-knits — the Gloria Sachs ones stand out — are works of art, applied with crocheted flowers or abstract motifs, and priced accordingly.

Other sweaters are edged with lace-like crochet. Still others look as light as air, purposely knitted to look light, on big needles for a cobwebby effect. These are generally the mohairs and angoras.

Bulky sweaters are meant to sub for jackets and coats. In fact, the newest kind of sweater is the full-length sweater coat, a sort of elon-

gated replay of last year's and the year before's jacket length wrap sweater.

A very popular cardigan that goes with any number of outfits is the patchwork knit with cash and shawl collar. Also in the coat of many colors knit department is the striped, striped knit.

Ralph Lauren has revived the Fair Isle sweater and clovis turtin is back, shawl lands. Here again, for many,

shawl lands are forever fashion.

Pullovers have lower U-shaped necks (crew necks do not show as much shirt, or scarf fill in). Twin sets feature a shorter sweater vest over a longer one with V-neck cardigan. More cardigans have collars now.

Fancy stitches give textural interest. Fancy patterns include figures, Scandinavian or to-lambda motifs.

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The gardigan jacket suit—who doesn't love it? Particularly when it dips deep into black rayon velvet and is trimmed with scallop-shell black braid, for all the world like a Spanish hidalgo's suit. Make the most of your own magic. Soft-tied white shirt of acetate and rayon. By Belle Saunders for Abe Schrader. 10 to 18 sizes, \$196, Fifth Avenue Shop.

Saks Fifth Avenue

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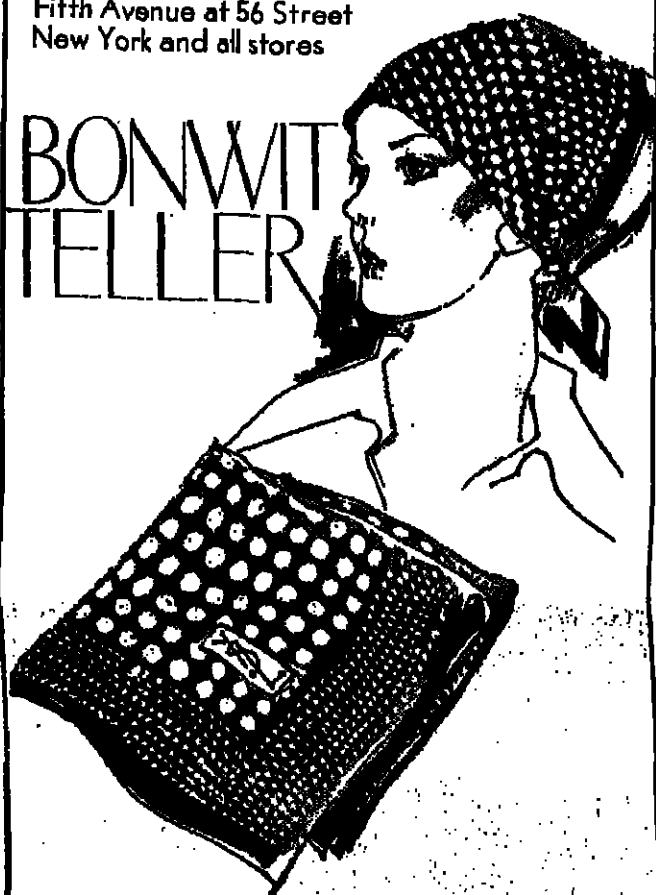
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BONWIT
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fashion

Last year's wardrobe comes alive

By Phyllis Feldkamp
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

New York
Surveying the contents of the closet where last year's clothes are stored need not be a downbeat experience.

Quick pick-ups in fashion this fall can revitalize your wardrobe. Examples:

- A really super blazer. A buy, at around \$70, is Evan-Picone's which comes in black and white tweed, camel, loden, and velvet. Some blazers have fake pockets, no back vent; not this one, which is equivalent in value to some at twice the price. Need we say a new blazer renews last year's skirts, pants?

- A vest. If you already have a tailored suit, update it with a vest. Possibilities are camel, bright red, gray, or menswear checks. A quilted, flowered cotton vest brings a whole new look to your blouses, skirts.

- A shawl. Here's the number one acces-

sory of the year — from blanket size on down in thin wool, fringed or not. It takes the place of a jacket, when combined with a skirt (or matched exactly, as shown by designers). Also good over coats and jackets, and as evening coverup. Easiest route to fall chic.

- A long stole, otherwise known as a wrappy serape. This can be truly ethnic, i.e. Mexican, or fluffy fringed mohair. It's a wider version of last year's muffler.

- A jumper. As versatile as a skirt or pants — in fact, more so, since you can wear it as a dress, too.

- A pleated wrap skirt. The kilt's high fashion, especially in tweed or flannel, but don't rule out the Scots tartan in below-knee length.

- Dark stockings, either semi-sheer opaque or sheer, to match shoes. Tweedy stockings for sporty clothes, with wedged tassel-tie loafers.

- A pair of T-strap shoes (they come in both

low and high heeled styles) and stockings in the same color. Pick a new neutral, cinnamon or sage, that contrasts with a number of darks.

- An ombre sweater or T-shirt. Ombre's that shaded effect and very in.

- A Guatemalan or Peruvian knit cloche, if you want an ethnic touch without being overly ethnic.

- Scarves — you already have some. Try squares as headwraps or stock-tied around the neck as fill-ins for V-neck pullovers, vests. Try long silk scarves wound as cummerbunds around the waist.

- A very skinny belt — snake chain or narrow leather.

- Berets are continuing this year, worn pulled down low on foreheads.

- A big pouch-style shoulder bag.

- A cinnamon bead necklace with a silk tassel dangle. Cinnamon bangles.

- Anything quilted.

- Anything Chinese.

How the fashion-wise economize.

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It's also money in the bank to get an automatic 10% discount off regular prices on any fabric you buy at any time. This can well save you many many dollars over the cost of fabrics at your local store. And you can cash in on even more savings by raiding famous twice-yearly Super Sales when top quality knits, suitings and dress fabrics are discounted as high as 60%.

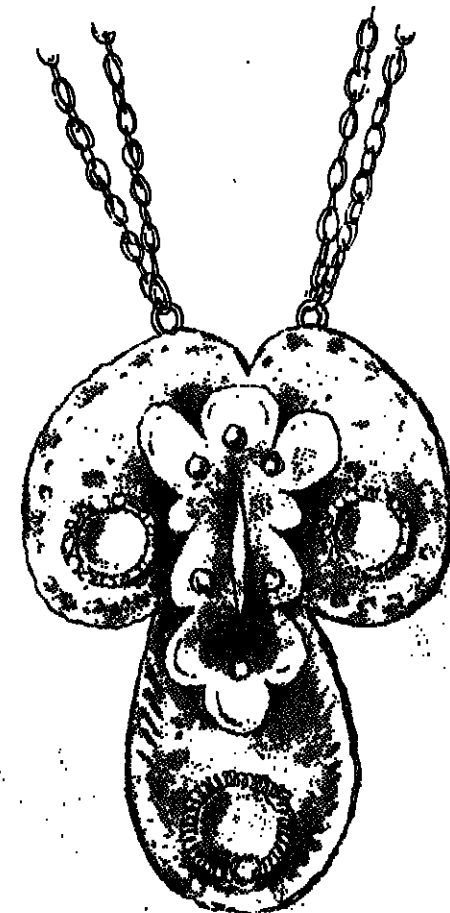
Furthermore, the service is as great as the savings. Designers gives you all the attention you need before you buy your fabrics; then stays with you until the last button goes on. They bring everything together for you in six or more colorful Fashion Follies a year containing over 130 sample swatches of first quality fabrics individually set in place next to professionally coordinated patterns from Simplicity, Vogue, Butterick and other leading pattern houses. You get a preview of the latest fabrics and fashions in the quiet of your own home. You can touch the fabrics, mix them, match them and see in a glance how your finished outfit will look. There's no guesswork about which fabric goes best with which pattern as sample garments are made up by Designers before you buy the fabric. Facts on wear, washability and yardage are all included.

Every Fabric Folly also comes with Betty Bryant's Designer Sewing News, a timely newsletter that gives all the inside sewing tips on working with the new fabrics as well as the latest information on fashion and color trends for yourself as well as your home.

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fashion

'Earthnic' password in London

Arab, Chinese trends glow in fall styles

By Serena Sinclair

Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

London
It's the Chinese and the Arabs who have put

their thumbprints on British fashion this autumn and good luck to us all! If your outfit isn't quilted within an inch of its practical little cotton life, Mao collar and all, it's of subtle earthnic stripes right off the sand dunes and has a hood on it as well.

These two major influences have sparked what otherwise might seem a dullish season. And not only have they been fashion influences — in shape, texture, detail — but they've been economic influences, too. The Chinese influence especially has saved the bacon for a great many manufacturers, stores, and customers who would otherwise have found wool too expensive this season. Quilted cotton is warm and a great deal cheaper.

On the Arab side, shoppers from the Arab nations have been flocking in the tens of thousands to London and have virtually bought out all the glamorous evening dresses

in town. They — via the young princelings of the Gulf States — kept several Bond Street luxury shops hopping to satisfy their most generous impulses, shops which given a purely British clientele might have suffered a slump.

Mind you, there are pitfalls in these influences and a Western woman had better face them before buying her autumn outfits. All that cotton quilting is in no way slimming, particularly over the hips, so perhaps the safest garments are the neat little weskit, or a slender-line straight coat, perhaps three-quarter length over unquilted trousers. Most of the young middle-price firms are making these, such as Jon Elliot, Stephen Marks, Alistair Cowin.

The pitfall on the Arab clothes (and the young are overboard for these, as was obvious in the end-of-term show of the Royal College

of Art, which was awash with djellabas and caftans) is that almost no Western woman looks natural or happy with a hood actually up and in place.

Significantly, it's the working everyday clothes of both regions that have triggered the British copyists. So don't pull out your old silk and lame kimono and reckon that you're in fashion because the message is much more one of quilted black cotton, something to wear at harvest time in the rice fields.

What's a little frightening about bending toward the taste of rich Arabs, if you're a British fashion designer, is that the glossy glamour of that particular taste is quite divorced from what your own British customers want. You could sell well for a season or two but totally lose touch with your own

Continued on next page

Fashion fair

Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

The autumn London Fashion Fair International, scheduled for Oct. 22-25, will be held at Eiba's on Kensington High Street, according to Britain's Clothing Export Council, sponsor of the event.

Space is big enough to accommodate 200 companies, and the restaurant and roof garden in the building will be open to visitors throughout the presentation.


The fair will form part of the London Fashion Week of Oct. 21-26, when a number of special events are being planned. Five top London designers, John Bates, Gina Fratini, Bill Gibb, Jean Muir, and Zandra Rhodes, will present their latest collections.

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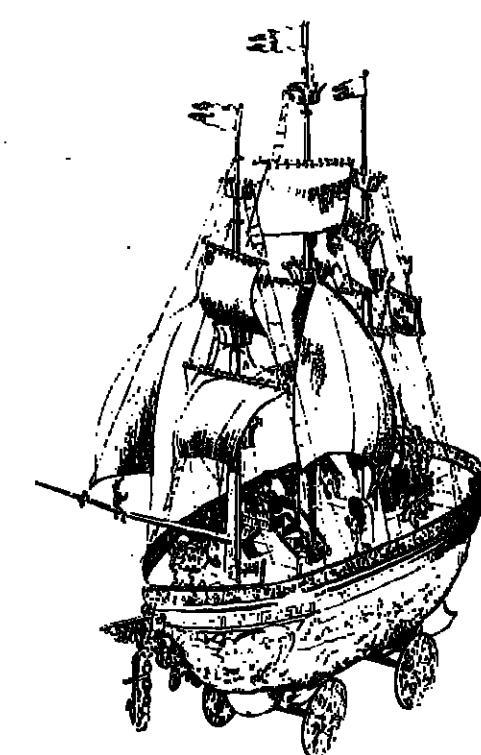
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fashion

Continued from preceding page

market. A calculated risk — how long can the oil boom last?

Folkloric touches, such as hoods and toggles on everything, are about as far as some British fashion people want to stretch. Even little acrylic sweaters get toggles at the neckline while loden coats — and these are legion — get them as of natural right.

There's no overriding favorite on fabrics for a winter coat or suit. Loden yes, and lots of flannel, but contrariwise wool boucle and mohair are everywhere, too. Smooth or fluffy: either's O.K. and even gabardine, long in the doldrums, is nudging back, chiefly in pencil-slim skirts.

Englishwomen's fashion colors for autumn are so quiet you'll blink twice to be sure the woman's really there. Black, slate blue, camel, plus the colors Vogue is heralding: blackberry, spruce, and lichen. This black-

berry makes some of the sleekest coats in town and seems far the newest color — we haven't worn it for years. Some shades like aubergine and the accompanying knits mix aubergine, cerise, mauve, shocking pink for handsome tweedy effect. By night it lightens to violet and lilac in chiffon and jersey.

Knits are thinly striped, often jaggedly random, and come in layered outfits still. The newest have the big dolman sleeves that balance so well with the new tube skirts. And those skirts are hot news, especially since Pierre Cardin showed so many knitted tube skirts in his recent couture show.

But the day dress may yet get British women out of layered knits, for now it's infinitely softer, being of angora jersey, and the styling has perked up enormously. The most elegant have huge batwing sleeves growing out of a diagonally striped tube dress, worn slim and unbelted.



Sketch by Kay Galloway

Quilted jacket and skirt duo in brushed cotton by Jon Elliot

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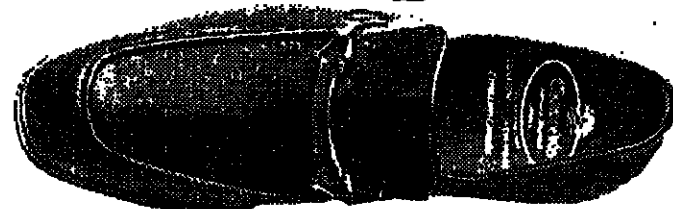
fashion



By Myrtle Hooley

Just in time for fall travel comes the new tube shape — wide on top with narrower lines along the hips. A batwing top fits over a snug pullover in this coffee and cream three-piece knit by Reidan

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After dark in London...

By Serena Sinclair
Special to
The Christian Science
Monitor

London
Either British women lead
the most glamorous night life
in the world (which I doubt)
or they have beautiful
dresses hanging wistfully,
unworn, in their wardrobes.
For yet again the real stand-
out amongst British fashion is
gorgeous evening wear.
Some of the brightest talents
hone in on it to the exclusion
of all else.

The vivid, mercurial Zandra Rhodes, whose hand-
painted chiffons are worn by
such women as Mrs. Evange-
line Bruce, Britt Ekland, and
a galaxy of theater people at
some £300 (\$636) a throw,
has yielded to the big com-
mercial world at last and
produced a ready-to-wear
range at a factory in Ireland.
The result: glorious, almost
affordable from her new
Mayfair boutique (her first

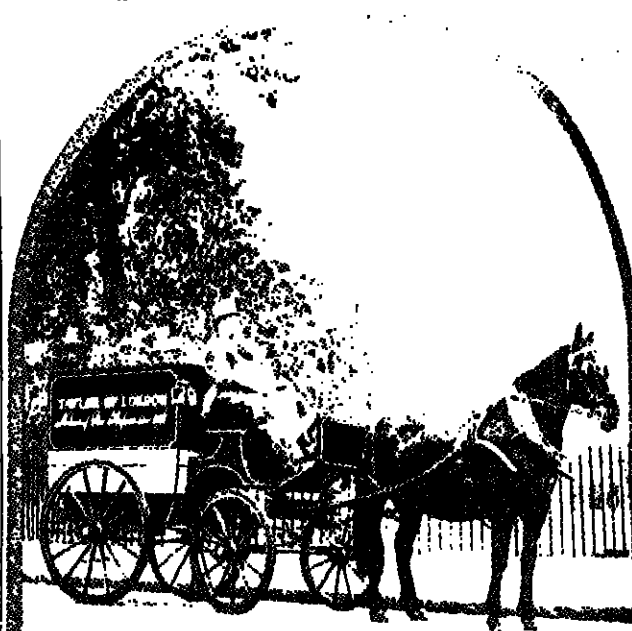
shop), with the sort of slender
silk tunics and exquisite
lace insets reminiscent of
1913 and Hazel's clothes in
"Upstairs, Downstairs."

Zandra's little evening
jackets of printed satin mix-
ing ash rose and bronze in
their blurred prints have
pleated frills all round the

edges like a bedjacket and
they vie with Janice
Wainwright's black chiffon
palliated shawl-jackets as the
season's most beautiful
cover-ups.

Janice's clothes are now,
and about time, bought in
great numbers by Harrods.
(Continued on next page)

A proud tradition



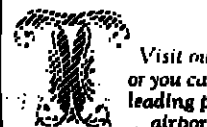
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**TAYLOR
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fashion

...The scene is bright

Continued
from preceding page

(they have sold well in Amer-
ica for three years) and they
stick to her favorite spec-
trum of black, gray or wine,
each outfit crusted with
sparkle or with stunning
Austrian silk embroidery.
She has used the slinky Hurl

Jersey Jean Muir loves (top-
ping the jersey slink with a
froth of a chiffon poncho) but
also does djellabas and nar-
row 1913-look tunic dresses in
chiffon.

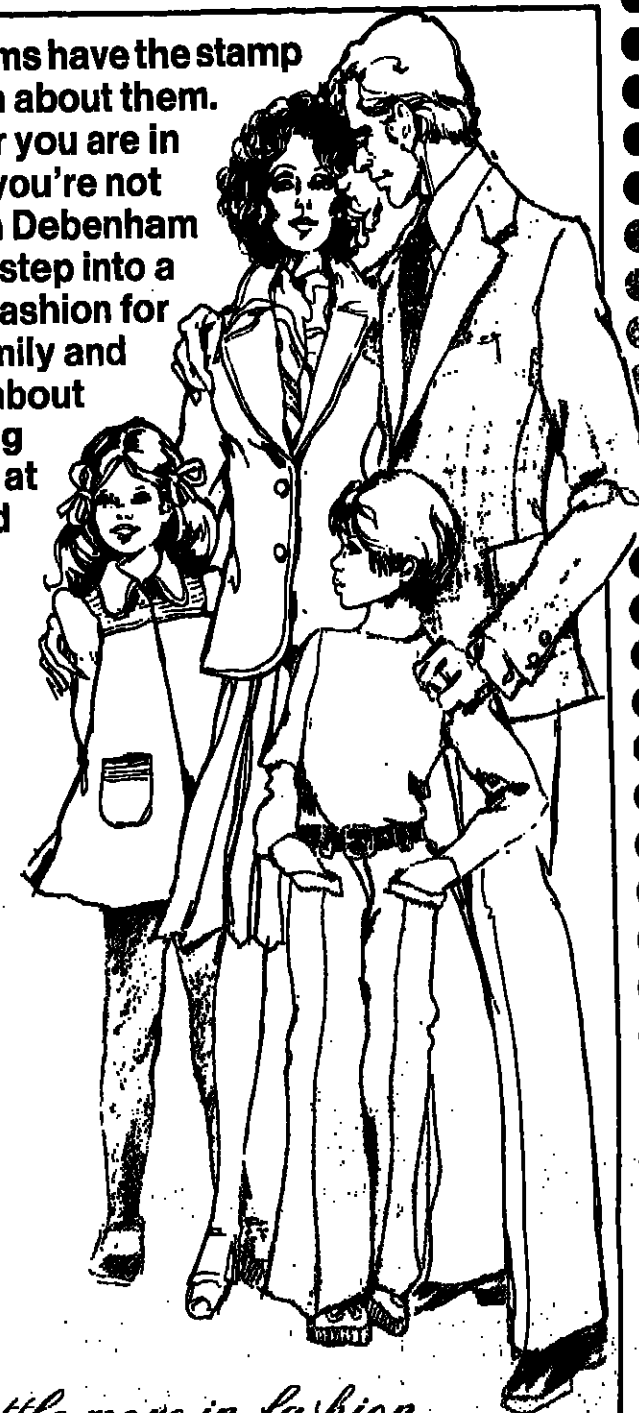
The everyday end of the
market, with dresses from
£18 (\$38) on up, is overboard
on silky jersey too, and there

are a hundred variations on,
and copies of, the draped
Grecian togas made famous
here by Yuki, the couturier
who has recently done a
ready-to-wear range for
Rembrandt.

Velvet and chenille are
everywhere, too, in the eve-
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A little more in fashion

A Paris hairstyle by Maurice Franck for Nina Ricci collection

A few well chosen words on
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fashion

Italian designer sights end of high-fashion era

Capucci says women today want faddish styles and young ones aren't interested; 'to survive we have to contract for perfumes'

By Logan Bentley Lessona
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Rome — Roberto Capucci is 45 years old, but with his boyish face and shy yet enthusiastic manner it's hard to believe he's a day over 22. And yet at that age he was already famous in the fickle fashion world, acclaimed as Italy's "boy wonder" designer, the darling of the influential fashion editors who in those days could make or break a career in the span of a season.

Of the Italian high-fashion designers working today, Valentino is the best known but not considered to be particularly original or influential; Lanotti is admired, particularly for his original exquisite fabrics; but Capucci is the intellectual genius, the "designer's designer." Where the others often tend to go along with whatever current is prevailing, he goes his own serene way, with the most original, innovative, and yet classically simple clothes. They are cut perfectly, they hang perfectly, they are almost impossible to copy,

and they are simply, unmistakably haute couture.

Before 1950 Italy had no high-fashion designers. There were the "sartorie" (large dress-making establishments) that bought the toiles or patterns and often the fabrics from the Paris designers, and reproduced them for their customers in large cities like Rome and Milan.

"In July of 1950," explains Capucci in his soft voice, "a marchese from Florence, Giambattista Giorgini, promoted the showing of Italian fashion at Villa Torreggiani in Florence. My designs were shown to Marchese Giorgini, but the schedule of showings was already made up so he asked me to show my dresses at the end of the collections. I worked like mad to get ready, but at the last minute the other designers didn't want me in the show, they said I was an unknown kid. I was 20. There was such a scandal that pretty soon I wasn't unknown any more."

But while Roberto Capucci talks in his spare white salon, the golden afternoon sunlight

filtering through white curtains drawn against the summer heat illuminating his features, the boyish eagerness and enthusiasm are betrayed by the contemplative, sad expression that flickers across his face. In one moment he is talking about his love for the country, for nature, how the beautiful prints of ripe wheat he did several seasons ago were inspired by visits to his country house. But then, after a brief thoughtful pause, he says quietly:

"High fashion is finished. Today women have become objects, they put on the fad of the moment. They are afraid of being robbed, but above all they are afraid to look old so they camouflage themselves like girls covering themselves with rags."

"Our clients used to come from show business and the aristocracy, but today they are rich bourgeoisie and an aristocracy that is rapidly thinning out. Those clients are finished, they were part of a world that is disappearing. Once women came to us for an entire wardrobe, now they come for a special occasion, a marriage, a birthday, or a very private party in some princess's house."

"Once we could choose: I'll dress this one, I won't dress that one. Now we can't choose anything. It is sad, after having spent so much time and energy, to see what happens to our collection. It's not fun any more. There's no excitement. Young ones aren't interested in high fashion any more."

"You can't live on high fashion any more," he continues. "To survive we have to have contracts for perfumes, scarves, purses, umbrellas, and so on. The textile manufacturers pay for the advertising pages in the fashion magazines, and you have to accept their conditions or else. It's a race to see who gets the most advertising pages. If you lose enough, you get the cover, too, and they write you are the best designer in the world. Otherwise your name goes down and you disappear."

"The happiest moment is the moment of creation," says Capucci. "I like to get up at dawn, when my ideas are freshest. But a creator isn't free to design what he likes any more. It is very sad."

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fashion

New prints on new fabrics brighten Lilly group

By Marcella Corbino
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

The shift dress that put Lilly Pulitzer on the road to fashion fame 14 years ago is still in her line — and still a best seller. Business is perennially blooming for the Palm Beach socialite turned designer, who proves each season that she knows what women want to wear in sunny resort areas. She

has 22 exclusive Lilly retail shops throughout the country, and her clothes for men, women, and children are sold in more than 1,000 stores.

The hand-screen prints in bright tropical colors are Lilly's signature. Despite all the copies, only a genuine Lilly has her name hidden somewhere in the design, perhaps in the wing of a butterfly or the vein of a flower.

For fall there are new prints on new fabrics. Frisky lions or jaunty ladybugs in gay colors on pale corduroy. In this group there is a wrap skirt and an A-line skirt, plus French jeans

which have two small zippers in the front. Mock-turtle tops are available in coordinating colors.

Butterflies or sea shells are outlined in white on brushed cotton denim in dusty shades of blue, coral, and green; also in two skirts and French jeans with soft cotton knit T-shirts to match.

Four long, romantic dresses are cut from nylon jersey. New equipment in the Key West printing plant now meets Lilly's specifications for screen printing on this soft and althether fabric. The colors are deeper and more intense for evening.

A woman who wants a kaleidoscope of Lilly prints can have them all in the brilliant patchwork pant suit in nylon tricot. Although the prints change continually, the fall collection includes the familiar shifts in fresh polyester and cotton that remain popular year after year.

And for the men, Lilly has added corduroy jeans with a patch pocket and a printed sports coat in a new combination of flax and polyester.

Sports fans can now find their Lillys in pro-shops in sparkling white, vivid colors, and flash prints. There's even a printed tennis-racket cover with a whimsical little mouse peeking out of the pocket. You just know that it's a Lilly.

Hanae Mori around the world

By the Associated Press

Japanese fashion designer Hanae Mori shows full-swinging tent dresses in Oriental prints that she hopes will appeal to both Japanese and foreigners in her fall and winter collection.

Smock jackets over wide pants in gray are worn with black turtlenecks and head scarves, roomy coats have tied belts, and floor-length knit skirts and sweaters in black are accented by Mrs. Mori's favorite neon-bright pink and green butterfly.

"I don't believe in borders," she says, and her ready-to-wear is meant for both Japan and the West.

Wild chrysanthemums that flower in the autumn are printed on head scarves and on one-piece dresses, which fall just below the knee and have wide leather belts.

Mrs. Mori, one of Japan's most famous designers, is particularly well known for the handsome printed material she uses, with designs taken from the art and costumes of Japanese history.

The Momoyama period of the late 16th century is her favorite. It was a time noted for its elaborate castles, the popularity of the tea ceremony, and art that flourished in both delicate designs and rich colors.

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fashion



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Leisurely times

Sportswear...

By Marilyn Thelen
Special to
The Christian Science
Monitor

Portland, Oregon
Slowly, sportswear has been taking a bigger and bigger out of the consumer's wardrobe budget. Let's face it. We just don't dress up like we used to.

So, we look to the leaders — Jantzen, Pendleton, White Stag — for direction. And for fall, here's what we find:

Clothes that have a congenial appearance, fashion items that look good on almost any woman regardless of age, coloring and prints that are feminine, flattering, and definitely compatible with clothing that women already have in their wardrobes.

With prices escalating, one of the most important buying tips is to select practical fabrics that have a built-in lifespan of several seasons. Don't be fooled by synthetics. Their wash and wearability is usually offset by a short-lived wardrobe use, due to dingy colors and picked and balled-up fabric surfaces. Blends

and natural fabrics beat these problems.

So for fall, Pendleton introduces a smart Town Group that features tweeds and knits in black, white, and pewter trimmed in black leather. There is a swingy

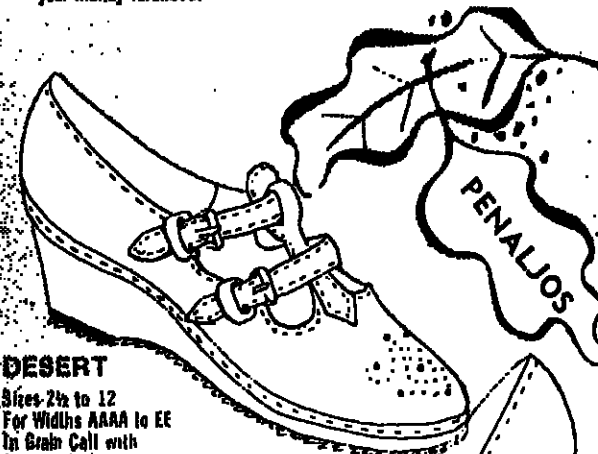
cape worn with a hooded sweater that shrinks into a turtleneck.

Pendleton's Knockabouts, especially designed for travel and other outdoor activities,

Continued on next page

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fashion

...stakes out bigger share of daily wardrobe

Continued from
preceding page

feature colorations borrowed
from the Indians of the
American Southwest, in soft
shades of natural earth tones.

Jantzen, on the other hand,
considers traditional fall col-

ors a thing of the past, in-
troducing pastels in teal and
rose, softly done in shantung
and voile!

Knits no longer have that
"knit" look thanks to a print-
ing process that reproduces a
photographic image on the

surface, creating woven ef-
fects, in plaids, tweeds, and
denims. Jantzen shows them
all in a grouping designed to
capitalize on the early Amer-
icana feeling that is accom-
panying the bicentennial cel-
ebration.

Jantzen also offers the first
true knit Madras fabric for
fall, blending polyester with
a touch of linen.

White Stag likes woven
garbardine and to com-
plement its tailored look, WS
offers garments softly styled

from a sweaters knit that
combines 15 percent Angora
with 70 percent Trevira, and
15 percent Acrylic fibers.

Consumers will appreciate
the choice of shirts White
Stag offers in many fashion
fabrics and colors in styles

designed to go over, under,
or on top of any outfit. These
combine with lightweight
sweaters and T-shirts.

Primarily, the silhouette
for fall appears to stretch
away from pants and toward
swinging skirts which are long,
some midcalf, worn under
coats or capes that move
from the shoulder.

Coordination will be the
"hidden secret" to the put-
together look being worn this
fall. Garments won't be
bought to match, but rather
to complement each other. A
velveteen pant, for instance,
teamed with a voile shirt, and
topped with a knit — sweater,
blazer, or jacket. Colors are
muted, a monotone, sparked
with one bright accent, per-
haps a scarf or a belt or a
print shirt.

"Easy does it!" is the
motto of sportswear dress-
ing. And for fall '75, women
will have a lot of handsome
classics to choose from.

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fashion

Classy recycling

Leather, denim combine for New York designer

Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Lee Corbino unites art and fashion in her "leather landscapes," a combination of the American scene and the all-American denim jacket.

The young designer appliques pieces of leather on the backs of jackets in bright, bold compositions featuring palm trees, sailboats, cacti, cornfields, and other Americana themes.

"Actually it's a recycling project," says Lee. She acquires the leather scraps from showrooms on Seventh Avenue where she served an apprenticeship during her senior year at Pratt Institute. Friends have contributed such items as suede coats and snakeskin bags to her leather stockpile.

She uses only secondhand denim jackets, making a weekly trip to a warehouse where she sorts through thousands of faded jackets to find ones with the desired patina of age.

After sketching the design to fit the size of the jacket, Lee cuts the leather into various shapes, arranging the colors and textures for surface interest. The pieces are then put together like mosaics with wool yarn, embroidery floss, or satin macramé cord. The couching stitch, which holds the leather, accents the forms and is an integral part of the design. The process takes more than six hours of hand stitching.

Lee has an extensive background in both art and fashion. Her father was Jon Corbino,

whose paintings, such as "Harvest Festival," hang in the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

In high school Lee earned extra money by designing and sewing clothes for friends. While earning her BA in Fine Arts at Pratt Institute, she spent three summers in Europe.

Lee's first commercial venture following graduation in 1974 was a collection of denim wrap skirts and smock dresses which were sold at a New York boutique.

Since she began making her "Leather Landscapes" in January, she has sold hundreds from her Brooklyn Heights studio at prices ranging from \$45 up.

The Americana theme is also popular with Europeans. One of Lee's customers, a countess on the Costa del Sol, wears hers to the Sunday corrida, and an Italian movie star attracts attention on the Via Veneto in a Lee leather.

Recently Lee mounted some of her landscapes on round wooden tops from cheese crates so that they can be hung on the wall. The collages and the jackets are currently on exhibit at the Work of Art Gallery in Brooklyn Heights.



"Leather landscapes" on secondhand denim jacket by Lee Corbino

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fashion

Haircutting book tells how to trim family expenses

By Jo Ann Levine
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York "Chik-chik-chik" is the sound of a person cutting his own or somebody else's hair with a good pair of scissors.

Bob Bent, who wrote "How to cut your own or anybody

else's hair" (New York, Simon and Schuster, \$4.95) explained, "Just decide exactly how much you want to cut off, and then cut off less."

A hair stylist himself, Mr. Bent decided that as long as most people are scissor-grabbers, they should not let the hair fall where it may, but where they want it to. He has even figured that the average

family of four can save \$500 a year by cutting their own hair. And he knows that many parents cut their children's hair.

This blond-haired author wears aviator glasses, lives in New York, has a house in Rhode Island, and disdains his own collar-length hair which used to be longer (and nicer) until he began demonstrating on television shows that he can practice what he preaches.

Mr. Bent spent his childhood going, every two weeks, to the kind of barber who learned to shave balloons in

barber school. While in college, he would shave his friend's heads for 50 cents and in that way earn enough to get to Fort Lauderdale.

Now, he says, blow-dry places which give good haircuts are hard to find outside of major cities, although he says they are now reaching the smaller cities once in a while.

"Unfortunately, every local barber is changing from being 'Joe's Barber Shop' to 'Mr. Joseph's' without the training," he said.

The age of stiff, teased hair for women is waning. That

style, he feels, says to men, "Don't touch me." "One day women are going to have to say, 'no more.' And they will if they are really serious about their liberation," he says.

Mr. Bent is amazed that nobody wrote this book before he did. He emphasizes that his book is not designed to replace hair stylists, since he feels the good ones will always have a place. And he knows that some people aren't dextrous enough to cut hair and others don't know what hair style they want.

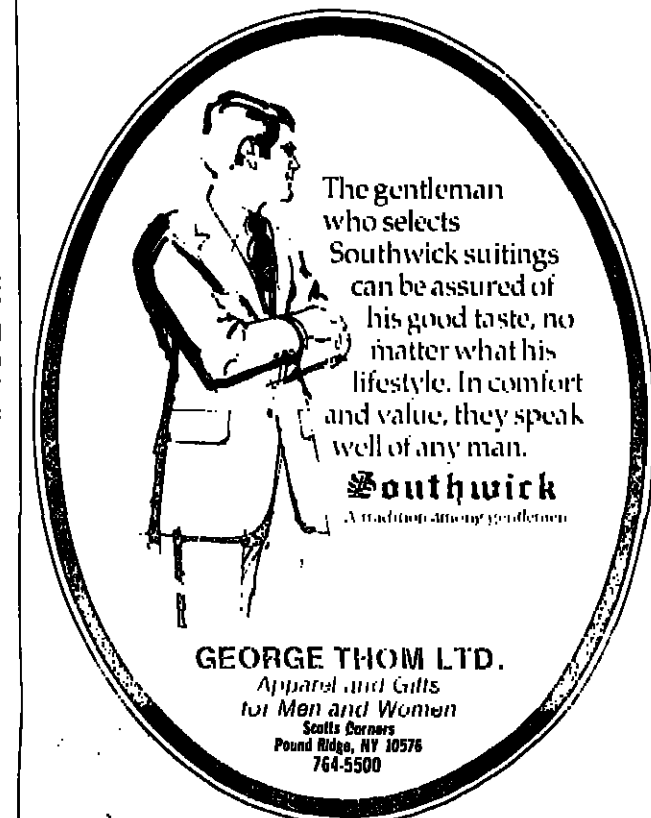
"So, go have it styled and then trim it yourself the rest of the year," he says.

In his book, illustrated by Jack Bozzi (who learned to style his own hair and wouldn't have it any other way, now), Mr. Bent gives explicit directions on how to cut hair straight and layered, how to deal with curly hair, and how to blow dry hair.

There are strict rules:
• Don't cut hair when angry.
• Get good scissors which are made for cutting hair.
• Cut hair when it is wet.
• Hold hair with fingers and cut hair in front of fingers, never behind.

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fashion

Adele Simpson's fashion advice

By Evelyn Radcliffe
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

They call her the little lady with big ideas. Adele Simpson wears this title because of her own 4-foot-9 figure, and because her original fashion creations are award-winning ideas that have clothed an international list of clients.

Fashion designers often create with their own figure types in mind. But Adele Simpson thinks tall, so her costumes are appropriate on both short and tall figures.

For short girls, she advises: Always try to wear stockings that most nearly match the color of your dress or skirt. If you're short waisted, choose a dress without a waistline. If you choose separates, be sure they are the same color. Don't wear a wide hat or bouffant hairdo, and be careful about large, or too much jewelry.

If your figure is on the heavy side, watch out for jersey fabrics. Invest in one of the new one-piece undergarments

that are designed to smooth out the torso. They are gently firming, but not stiff or boned.

The tall girl, Mrs. Simpson feels, can wear the same style dress as the short girl, but she should belt it at the waist to break the long line from shoulder to hem. Tall girls should be careful not to overdress, a rule she also applies to other figure types. "Strive for simplicity" is a cardinal rule, she feels.

Before buying anything new, Mrs. Simpson says a woman should take a long view of her needs. She should ask, "Will this fit into my life — will it go with anything I already have?" She should start with one good piece, like a coat, and plan her wardrobe around it.

"Clothes should have continuity," Mrs. Simpson tells us. "Fads are out unless you have a great deal of money to spend. And stay away from 'entrance clothes' (those that make a smashing entrance that everybody will remember). Only once in a long while buy something that makes your heart sing — something you feel you can't live without." Impulse buying is expensive, she points out.

This diminutive fashion leader feels that "clothes should make people happy," which probably accounts for her perceptive use of cheerful colors.

"Women should be more adventurous with color," she states, "and really try the shades they think they can't wear."

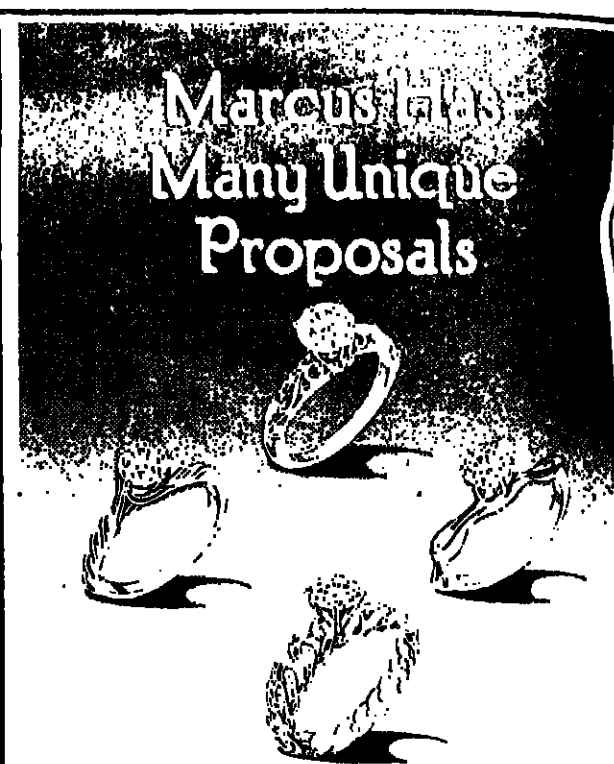
So particular is Mrs. Simpson about color in the fabrics she buys that she insists on viewing them in the light in which they will be worn before cutting the garments. Colors vary

according to the light, and lights vary so much in different countries that she brings samples of many of her imported fabrics to be tested in the United States before actually placing orders.

This season she is using soft Persian blues, wild rose, pale plum, and shady greens, interspersed with costumes of red and black combinations.

"Skirt lengths are very personal. The mirror should tell you which one is best for your figure. Definitely somewhere below the knee is right for fall," she says.

Also for fall, Mrs. Simpson likes sea-vee, suits that are soft and unstructured, uncontrived silhouettes, and in everything a striving for beautiful simplicity.



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fashion

Nature shoe treks ahead in Midwest

By Elaine Viets
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Wilson Schaedler thinks 1975 is a good year to be a shoe designer, and he ought to know. Wilson has been in the shoe business since 1936, and he has seen the styles come and go. "They repeat themselves about every 10

years," he says, "but lately we've had a chance to do some really imaginative things. We've got so many new ideas we can't get them all made up."

The excitement, Wilson said, is about variations on the earth shoe — or nature shoe, if you are worried about a tangle with the Kalso Earth Shoe people. These are the shoes which have the heel lower than the toe.

Wilson works for Jones and Vining Inc., a shoe last and sole firm that makes most of the shoe patterns for United States and Canadian manufacturers. Jones and Vining usually adapt avant-garde European designs for the mass market.

"We've molded 2 million nature soles already. The shoe is now a basic item," Wilson said. The nature shoe started as a lace-up model, sandal, and hiking boot, but now it's gone into baroque variations including Chi-

nese, rope-sole, nurses' embroidered clog, and golf nature shoes.

One of Wilson's newest nature adaptations, the Caterpillar, is the delight of his 14-year-old daughter. The Caterpillar looks more like a stuffed animal than a shoe — it is green and yellow with a tractor-tire type sole and an upper stitched into segments like a caterpillar's body.

The shoe has the careful details that make it a '75 model — contrast facing and stitching, leather uppers, and molded man-made sole. There are lace-up and sandal Caterpillars.

The nature shoes belong to the province of the young, who are not yet about to part with their heavy-soled shoes. When they are not wearing nature shoes, they will take anything thick-soled, sandaled, and "natural" — trimmed with straw, cork, burlap, or leather. Other shoe buyers include the "mature

customer," who wants grandma shoes — low-heeled and sensible. There will be few radical changes for these women.

But there will be new designs for what shoe people call "young sophisticates." That means any fashion-conscious woman who refuses to wear a shoe bigger than a breadbox.

The sandal is still the dominant style for these women, too. The "sophisticate" shoes have been strongly influenced by Frenchman Charles Jourdan, who turns out slim, elegant, and expensive styles.

Renewed interest in the square, walled toe is partly due to Jourdan's designs. Some of his ideas — like the pointed, oblique toe — will probably be too radical for most shoe companies.

Look for adaptations of Jourdan's sculptured sole and tapered, shaped wedge. Some shoes have a burp shank break — a less radical yet interesting variation.

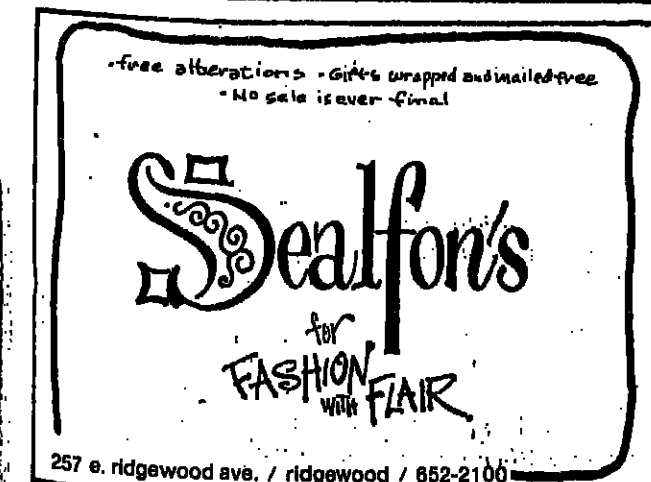


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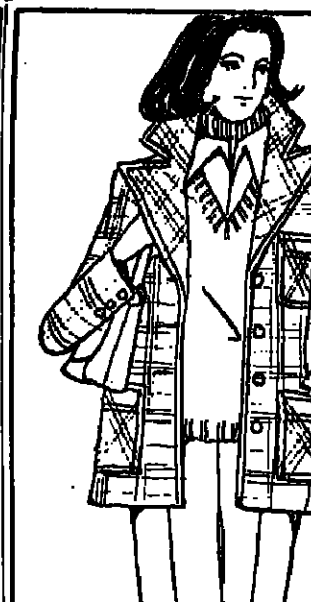


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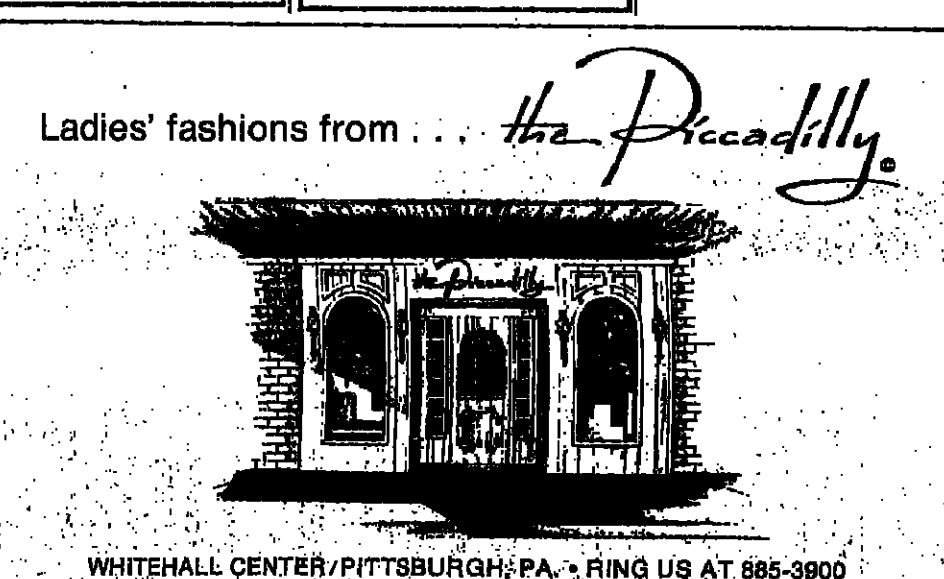
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fashion

Styles run gamut of fall-winter favorites

New man-made furs for bargain hunters

By Phyllis Feldkamp
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

New York
Fake furs have been around since 1954. That was the banner year when George Borg invented a pile fabric for the manufacturer of paint rollers, then decided the fabric could be made up into fur-like coats.

The styling of man-made furs has been something else again (or nothing over which to stand up and cheer) and some early simulated pelts were on a par with what your child's favorite stuffed animal wears.

But progress has been made. The latest stride is a collaboration between master fur couturier Ben Kahn and Russel Taylor, an established designer of fur-like fashions.

Their new collection of imitation furs — with the look of lynx, sable, fox, beaver, seal, and others in the animal kingdom — would fool the smartest cloakroom attendant. Styles run the gamut of fall-winter favorites: capes, jackets, evening coats, and hooded sports

toppers. And the price — well, this is possibly the best news.

An ankle-length simulated mink in the most wanted dark shade costs \$350, the most expensive in the line. If you like the look of Polish fitch — a rarity that, when real, carries a price tag of around \$5,000 — Taylor-Kahn have it man-made for \$300. For a fluffy lynx-like coat, you pay \$200 as compared with \$1,500 for the actual fur.

Among the high fashion ideas in the collection is a suit of mock broadtail in black. This outfit is great for restaurant or theater-going and a long-run buy, since both jacket and skirt may be worn in combination with other parts of your wardrobe.

Points in favor of man-made furs are convincing. The coats are soft and flattering, they do not require costly storage, and they give warmth without weight and without the wasteful use of real animal skins.

The Taylor-Kahn imitations are particularly natural looking. French Tissage and Borg synthetic fabrics with highlights and spring textures are used for most of the coats. An especially attractive white Himalayan curly lamb coat in the group is made of a Glenoid 100 percent wool.



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Italian children dressed with care

Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

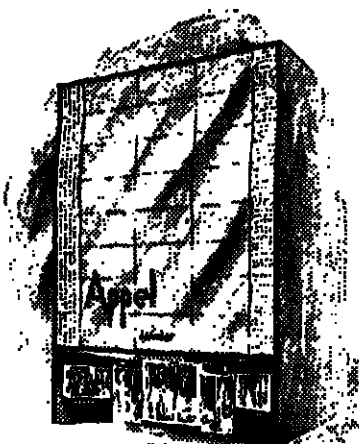
Rome
Italian mothers of all classes and financial conditions will go to great lengths and efforts to see that their children are well dressed in public, and are very particular about quality, cut, and fit.

In general, the clothes for Italian children, even in the lowest price range, are cut along slim lines, and the styling is always up to date. They are tailored just as carefully as any grown-up's would be.

Armholes fit snugly, and people don't seem to worry as much about "growing room" as they might, given the current economic situation in Italy. Come what may, children will always be shown off proudly in the best their parents can provide for them.

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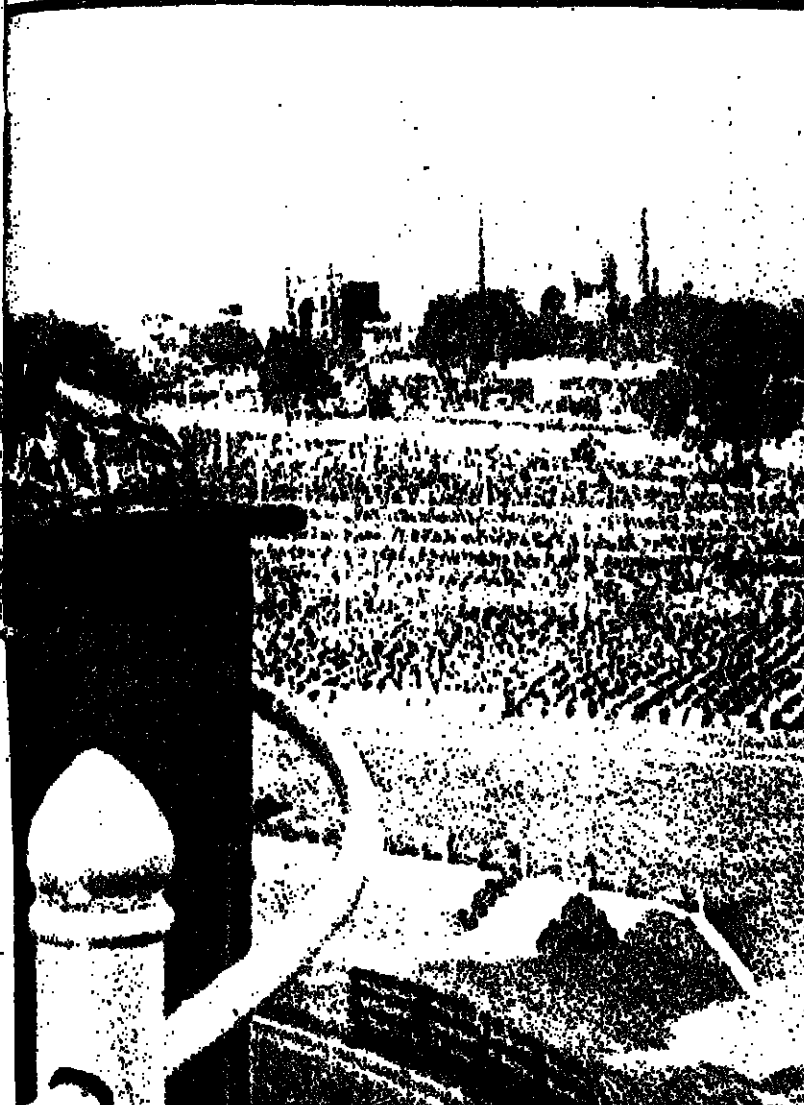


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AP photo



By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

ving in the call for reform

India's people: faith waning in government's ability to ease grinding poverty

emergency' lasts...and lasts

In other urban areas, however, the "choice" does not seem as stark. In Bombay, the leading commercial center, there is marked lack of apprehension over the economic implications of the emergency. When asked whether the government's program for increased nationalization and state control of the economy was seen as leading to major changes, some businessmen said that none of Mrs. Gandhi's recently announced economic reforms differed from earlier plans that had never been put into effect.

... the [Indian] Government is telling people that they have a choice between democracy and a corruption-free era of economic prosperity. Given the widespread poverty in this country, it's not surprising that many are willing to bid democracy farewell.

"It's the same old story — announcements of sweeping changes, then nothing happens. When the government gets the railroads running on time, I'll believe that it's serious about restructuring the economy," commented a high-level financial adviser to a large Bombay trading concern. Madras, the sprawling capital of Tamil Nadu, appears even less affected by the emergency. Here a southern Indian tradition of independence and a non-Congress state government have combined to produce an atmosphere of relative political freedom. While observers estimate that fewer than one hundred dissidents have been rounded up under the MISA, wall slogans can be seen around the city that equate Mrs. Gandhi with Adolf Hitler.

But it is in the rural areas where Mrs. Gandhi's measures are least felt and where Indians unanimously argue that the need for change is most acute. In fact, the

conditions in the villages, where the overwhelming mass of Indians live, seem to provide the most compelling arguments for the type of strong, authoritarian government that Mrs. Gandhi seems intent on establishing. It is in the countryside, where disease, population, and literacy rates have changed little since independence, that the recent statement by H. R. Gokhale, the Law Minister, seems to ring true:

"Indian democracy must be rooted in the soil of India. To ape Western political systems is neither desirable nor efficacious. It comes in the way of good government, it doesn't suit the mood of the people."

Inequity in landownership

Ironically, and perhaps tragically, there are few independent analysts who think that Mrs. Gandhi's regime can make the dramatic moves necessary to change the patterns of life in rural areas. Despite promises of reform, the Congress Party has yet to introduce measures to alleviate what is widely viewed as the most urgent problem in the countryside — inequity in landownership.

Without land reform, rural development is said to be impossible, but Mrs. Gandhi's most important source of political support is the millions of large and medium-sized land owners, who for 25 years have tenaciously fought plans to redistribute farming land.

"These are the people who were able to obtain sizable chunks of land when the maharajahs were forced to dispose of their estates," explained a political scientist in Calcutta. "Like ward bosses in 19th century American politics, they have traditionally lined Congress Party coffers and delivered votes at election time. They form the backbone of Mrs. Gandhi's support, and without their acquiescence there can be no change in the system of land tenure."

While similar arguments can be heard repeatedly in discussions with others, no effective opposition to the emergency seems likely to emerge in the near future. In part this is because many still hope that the emergency still will result in fundamental economic reforms.

If those hopes are dashed, as events so far suggest, Mrs. Gandhi ultimately will face a critical dilemma: She will

have the choice of either endangering her own position in the Congress Party by pushing through needed reforms to mollify a motley, but growing, group of critics, or further consolidating her hold on the party by blocking real change while clamping down harder on her political enemies.

Uncertainty pervasive

At present, it is not clear in what direction Mrs. Gandhi will move. This uncertainty not only has been reflected in government wavering over press censorship rules (which were loosened within the last few weeks), but in policy toward other nations.

For instance, in the same week in July that U.S.-Indian negotiators announced the signing of a new trade agreement that U.S. Ambassador William B. Saxbe called a "new beginning in Indo-American relations," the official Indian party newspaper ran a virulently anti-American article accusing the Central Intelligence Agency of efforts to destabilize the Gandhi regime.

The uncertainty in Indian politics also has affected the strong alliance between Mrs. Gandhi and the pro-Soviet Communist Party of India (CPI). Although the party, like the Soviet Union, has lauded Mrs. Gandhi's actions, CPI officials are said to fear that further steps to enhance her power will result in a further decline in parliamentary power and a resulting drop in Communist influence.

Significantly, Mrs. Gandhi's son Sanjay described the Communists in a recent government-approved interview as "some of the country's richest and most corrupt people."

Thus, like Mrs. Gandhi, Indians throughout the nation face an acute dilemma. If they resist the emergency measures, they may provide Mrs. Gandhi with the excuse to take more far-reaching powers; if they do nothing, an increasingly authoritarian regime may emerge anyway. In a moment of candor, a university vice-chancellor summed up the present thinking of many Indians: "I am withholding my judgment now, waiting to see what happens. My only fear is that when I'm ready to speak my mind, I'll be prevented from doing so."

education/science

What's right—and what's wrong with the English school system

By Alec Clegg
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Tadcaster, England

In the last few decades as almost all parents know the English primary school has changed its ways. In the best schools children do more by themselves and find out more for themselves. They also have more choice, (albeit carefully preselected by the teacher) as choice gives zest to learning. They work in pleasanter school surroundings, new relationship with their teachers is happier, and they enjoy what they do more than they did in the days of "this is what you have to do, now do it or else!"

The results are startling. Pupils are on the whole more responsible, more helpful and more considerate, their powers of expression are enhanced.

But the main feature of these — our best schools — is that every child matters and the learning process is adjusted to every child's needs.

This of course, is a picture drawn from a minority of very good schools.

There are also, other schools which have only received the message in part. Nevertheless one is confident that the infant schools are beyond the point of return and hopes that the junior schools will continue to gain ground.

Our secondary system seems much more difficult to change. At present it is a vast screening device which we have contrived to enable us to pick out the quick and the clever. Once we have picked them out we spend on them all that they need and spread what remains as thickly as it will go over the rest.

Because of our compulsion to screen we tend to devise ways of teaching which make easier the screening process. And so we overvalue those aspects of the curriculum which can be measured and undervalue those which cannot. Our emphasis is on the technique of reading; we don't emphasize the enjoyment of great writing enough. We know more about scanning and analyzing and criticizing poetry than about imparting a love of it. Similarly, the dates and facts of history are easier to convey than its visions of greatness. Thus what a child knows becomes more important than the type of person he is growing into.

The reason for all this of course is that we believe that the clever child will be more useful to us than the less clever in that he will add more to the nation's wealth, and this, so we all believe, is what makes life worth living.

This point of view appeals to some more than others of course. It would have appealed for instance far more to Hitler than to Jesus Christ, more to the managing director of a large industry than to Thomas Carlyle who held that "The great law of culture is that each should become all that he was created capable of being."

The ways in which we screen and stratify our secondary school pupils, and the type of curriculum to which this process drives us, are worth a little historical consideration. Many years ago William of Wyckham made provision for 70 poor scholars in his new school at Winchester. But even he was not concerned with the really poor, who in those days would have been serfs. Later on however, Shakespeare's school at Stratford-on-Avon had a clause in its trust deed which required that it provide for "all sorts of children, be their parents never so poor and the boys never so inapt" (a good comprehensive principle). At St. Albans poor men's children were to be received into the school before any others.

Thus the antitheses between the education of the rich and of the poor arose again in the early years of our public education service. In the very early years it was held that children of "out-door paupers and of parents viciously inclined" should not be taught at all. It is ironic that we spend more on many such children today than it would cost to send them even to William of Wyckham's famous school.

Then, before the turn of the century, the vice-president of the privy council's education



English primary schoolchildren working with tools

Alain Baud Associates

Where the system works best: learning by doing

committee stated firmly that "the lower classes ought to be educated to discharge the duties cast upon them and to bow down and defer to a higher education when they meet it." Yet by 1902 we had decided to provide secondary schools at the public expense and to admit even the poorest children providing they could pass the county minor scholarship, as it was then called, at the age of 11.

This was the first step in the screening procedures which now costs millions of pounds a year. Today we have independent schools, direct grant schools, and maintained schools. Maintained schools which are not yet comprehensive are divided into grammar, technical and modern schools, and these can again be subdivided into aided, controlled, and county. All their divisions carry implications of status as well as of organization.

One cannot blame parents who have the money for sending their children to independent schools where classes are often half the size of those in the maintained schools.

The direct grant schools are in a peculiar category. Many of them are denominational, and in particular, Roman Catholic. These are often no more selective than similar maintained schools, but the more famous schools, such as Manchester Grammar School and Bradford Grammar School, are in a very different category. They claim to provide a social mix which is something to preserve, but the figures, as revealed by the Second Report of the Public Schools Commission, do not support the claim.

Although a third of the country's population is made up of semi-skilled and unskilled workers, only 8 percent of the direct-grant schools' intake comes from this group and of those who board, only 1.3 percent. In these "great academic schools" two-thirds of the pupils are drawn from social grades I & II, i.e., from the top 17.5 percent of our population but only one-thirteenth of them from the 30 percent of our population which is made up of semi-skilled and unskilled workers.

But it is the side effects of this educational stratification which do the damage. In the first place we don't care as we should for the underprivileged children, the slower learners,

who most need our care. They don't count, they are not valuable in our society, and by our attitudes we convey this clearly to them. We teach in a way which facilitates measuring, marking and screening, but is educationally deficient. It was A. N. Whitehead who put this most clearly in his *Aims of Education*: "There is only one subject matter for education and that is life in all its manifestations. Instead of this single unity, we offer children Algebra from which nothing follows, Geometry from which nothing follows, Science from which nothing follows, a couple of languages never mastered, and lastly most dreary of all literature represented by plays of Shakespeare philological notes and short analyses of plot and character to be in substance committed to memory."

The countries of the western world are now reaching a stage in their social development when those who suffer from the system are becoming powerful enough to make themselves felt and we now endure vandalism, violence and much disruption, but as one youngster put it quite simply, "Well you've got to make your mark somehow."

The choice before us is either to change the secondary schools and concern ourselves more with the spirit and less with the mind, more with the heart and less with the head, when a bomb will be released than with ways of increasing its destructive power, or to revert to the grim severities of our forebears. Those who would have us go back to the ways of the men who did so much to curtail poverty and disease should remember that men so educated were also responsible for the two bloodiest wars in history, for the gas chambers, the atomic bomb, napalm, defoliation, the striptease, sex with everything, gross materialism, and many more similar distinctions.

There is surely a case for continuing the change which the primary schools have begun.

Sir Alec Clegg is chief education officer for West Riding County Council and the author of "The Changing Primary School."

Research notebook

Crops that save on fertilizer

By Robert C. Cowen

What a boon it would be if the world's major food crops — such cereals as wheat, corn, and rice — could make their own nitrogen fertilizer as peas and beans now do. It could help food production and it could conserve fuel by cutting back the estimated 2 million barrels of oil a day mankind now invests in nitrogen fertilizer production.

Scientists inspired by this vision are still a long way from making that happen. But recently their research has taken a long jump forward.

Johanna Dobereiner and Joachim von Bulow of Brazil's Universidade Federal Rural do Rio de Janeiro have found nitrogen-fixing bacteria in the roots of corn (maize) plants. For the first time, the kind of partnership with microbes that enables beans, peas, and other legumes to meet their nitrogen needs has been observed in a major cereal.

So far, this corn partnership seems to work only in the relatively warm soil of the tropics (75 degrees to 100 degrees F.). But the bacteria will live with temperate-zone corn varieties. And Robert Burris of the University of Wisconsin is growing inoculated corn to see if the bacteria help boost yields.

Meanwhile, three separate research teams have gotten the legume bacteria to do their thing free of any supporting plant material.

Scientists have long wanted to study these bacteria apart from their host. This would make it easier to analyze the nitrogen-fixing process and the plant-microbe partnership. But, while the bacteria can exist alone, they couldn't until now be induced to fix nitrogen — that is, use nitrogen from the air to make ammonia, a compound plants can assimilate.

J. J. Child at Canada's Prairie Regional Laboratory in Saskatchewan and W. R. Scowcroft and A. H. Gilman in a laboratory of Australia's Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization managed to get the bacteria to work with nonleguminous plant material last year. Now Dr. Child, working with Drs. Scowcroft and Gilman and J. D. Pagan in Australia; W. G. W. Kurz and T. A. LaRue in Saskatchewan; and J. A. McComb, J. Elliott, and M. J. Dillworth at the University of Western Australia have gotten the bacteria to work alone. They found that the plant supplies two types of essential nutrients (compounds containing carbon) which can be supplied independently and which are a key to the nitrogen-fixing process. This gives scientists a powerful new tool with which to study that process.

Last year, mankind produced some 40 million metric tons of nitrogen fertilizer, mainly for cereals. Bacteria supplied another 40 million tons of nitrogen for agricultural legumes. Since cereal crops (1,300 million tons a year) outweigh legumes (115 million tons a year) 10 to 1, and since we would likely need 200 million tons of artificial fertilizer a year by A.D. 2000 with present trends, mankind has much to gain if cereals can be made to provide their own nitrogen.

As with the effort to tame the hydrogen fusion process, which powers the sun, here is a glittering prize to be won by understanding a natural process well enough to make it work for us in a new way. And as with fusion research, an international effort is under way to do this. The progress reported here raises hope that this effort will succeed.

Europe on the cheap

By Kimms Hendrick
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Menton, France

A bank president once said to me, "I can't afford to take my wife and two children to Europe for the summer — it would cost us \$100 a night just for hotel rooms."

My wife made him a list of good hotels in Europe's major cities where \$15 a night double would suffice. The banker and his family took her advice and had a ball.

That was 10 years ago. It would be \$25, more or less, today. And my wife, while glancing through some old expense records, commented recently, "We're spending \$30 a day for what cost us \$10 a day 20 years ago." But even \$30 seems inexpensive now.

We've always been budget travelers in Europe. From necessity, of course, but always earning dividends.

That is, from traveling economically, as most Europeans do, we've come, we think, into much more contact with their way of life than had we traveled more luxuriously. Even prosperous Europeans love to be thrifty.

We live now where we can get to numerous parts of Europe quickly. Train costs have risen sharply, yes, except in Italy, but that's a separate item. Travelers from the Americas, Africa, and Asia have the advantage of Eurailpasses, which, even at their present higher prices remain great bargains. You buy them at home before you leave.

In Spain, Italy, and France we can get really good hotel accommodations — convenient, pleasant, comfortable — for \$12 a day on the average. In France and Italy, that may mean going without private bath, but who needs one? It won't in Spain.

From Switzerland north, hotels cost more. German hotels that used to recommend themselves not only by their cleanliness and comfort but by their modest prices — under \$10 double — now regard \$22 as quite minimum. If it's possible to do better in Copenhagen or Stockholm, I don't know where. I should say that careful hunting often turns up bargains, but we're rarely in a

position to take that much time. Lists of hotel prices supplied by national tourist offices are a good place to hunt.

Of course, young people often do shop around — and get great results. "I'm thinking in terms of 25 cents a night," commented a young American student the other night while his parents shared notes with us about agreeable cheap hotels. But like his parents, we don't belong to the back-pack set, and anyway I think he was recalling recent Moroccan experiences. He was paying \$7 a night for a Monaco single at the time.

Food? It suits our pattern to make the most of breakfast and to have our main meal in the middle of the day. German hotels usually include breakfast, as do hotels in Holland and some other places, in the room price. In Italy, we enjoy the popular breakfast bars that local people frequent, and where 50 cents each is adequate. French hotels charge too much these days; we each paid almost \$2 for chocolate, roll, and croissant at a small country hotel recently.

Midday dinners cost us from \$3 to \$5 each. In Italy, we can eat scrumptiously, because we're extremely fond of pasta, and we're not great meat eaters. In Paris, we'd always eat at a self-service because we can see the choices — and that would mean \$2 each. At Tossa de Mar in Spain this spring, our double room, bath, and two delicious meals cost us \$16 for the two of us. By dollar standards, Spain's a bargain.

Friends say this is still true, too, in Portugal, where they find political adjustments no great problem. It would be true of Greece. One young lady said she felt unwelcome there as an American; two older friends just said they couldn't have been treated more agreeably. (We think young people tend to get involved with their change-pushing peers.)

As for the evening meal years ago, the wife of a professional colleague showed us how she made good toast on a hotel-room radiator. We don't do that; for our third meal, we often pick up goodies at some beautiful delicatessen. We'd do that even if we weren't budgeting; we find restaurant eating as a rule gets tiresome.

travel



Muckross Head, Co. Donegal

Where Ireland is at peace

By Janet Lowe
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

In spite of what you hear in the news, there's an untroubled area in the north of Ireland, Donegal, the northernmost county of the Republic, retains all the curious and lovable characteristics which lure visitors to this green country again and again. The trip from Shannon Airport to Donegal takes less than a day, unless one is detained by Galway Bay and its charms. (Most travelers prefer to avoid Londonderry and Belfast.) Since the cost of public transportation in Ireland recently went up 30 percent, one of the tiny rental automobiles with exceptional mileage is the best way to get around. There is a noticeable ab-

sence of high-rise hotels in Donegal, but the simpler accommodations of a farm house, foot traffic to the beach, and hearty meals with a family can be arranged inexpensively. And a village inn with adjoining restaurant, or the two hotels, one at Rosapenna and one at Bundoran, give excellent rooms and service at bargain prices.

From the Rosapenna Hotel, the Atlantic Drive circles out to the ocean. Throughout the five-mile journey one is in constant contact with the sea — not surprisingly, since Donegal's coast is etched by hundreds of inlets and bays, providing long stretches of sand broken by cliffs and secluded beaches. These have remained unchanged for centuries. Gaelic-speaking fishermen tend their nets; sheep graze within stone walls; the smell of peat, sea, heather, and grass

mingles in the air. On a clear day, the rocky outline of Scotland is visible across the channel. The trouble and confusion of Belfast, only 40 miles away, seems thousands of miles and many generations removed.

The rolling pace of Donegal can be frustrating at first. On the roads, it's impossible to cover more than 30 miles an hour in an automobile, for the roadways are narrow, scattered with school children and bicyclists, and on market day, bumping cattle and sheep.

In the Donegal countryside, the memory of Celtic warriors, eccentric monks, and Scottish mercenaries hangs lightly in the heather and sycamore. The mood is deepest at Doe Castle, the ancient stronghold of the Clans McSwiney and O'Donnell, which was occupied from the 14th century until just 50 years ago. There is no admission fee, no caretaker even, and one can freely wander the windswept gravel walks and explore tower rooms.

Further south at Glencolumbkille, there is a reconstructed folk village where local women serve tea and potato bread, baked over a turf fire on cast-iron griddles. Native woollens, linens, and copperware are for sale in the shops, and visitors can camp or rent cottages.

Golf resorts at Rosapenna and Bundoran are especially popular. On long summer days, golfers play on the 18-hole championship courses until the sun sets on the North Atlantic around 11 p.m.

This easygoing life soon creeps into your bones, and Donegal seems like a remote outpost from the dash and bustle of the 20th century, a place to touch the soil, smell the grass and peat, taste fresh trout and thick bread, and to witness nature at its best. One must agree with George Bernard Shaw when he wrote, "Ireland, air, for good or evil, is like no other place under heaven."

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people/places/things

Egypt's landless peasants crowd into Cairo

By Richard Critchfield
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Cairo
Hassan, a poor, landless peasant from a distant village high on the Nile, steps out of Cairo's main railway station into a bedlam of honking taxis watched over by a colossal statue of Ramses II, ruler of Egypt from 1292 to 1235 B.C.

Dodging cars, trucks, carriages, donkey carts, bicycles, and more people than he has ever before seen, Hassan heads for one of Cairo's 8,000 cafes, where men newly arrived from the villages congregate. He gives Ramses scarcely a glance.

His destination is in Bab al-Sharia district near the station. Soon he plunges into a narrow cobbled alley much as it was in the Middle Ages. High overhead looms a wall built by Saladin at the time of the Crusades and the great mosque of Cairo's caliph Al-Hakim, the Arab Caligula.

Hassan finds the faces of the Cairenes bewildering. Unlike the fellahin (peasants) from the village, the descendants of the ancient Egyptians, there are Africans the color of black grapes, hawk-nosed Arabs with olive skins, blue-eyed, swarthy youths from Syria, Copts, Greeks, Turks, Lebanese, Saudis, Libyans, and other foreigners of every description.

Hassan passes a medieval domed bathhouse; cafes with tattered awnings offering Turkish coffee or milk sweetened with cinnamon; stacks of tomatoes, leeks, grapes, okra, limes, melons, caged rabbits, pigeons, chickens, and such food as he has seldom seen. A passing cart splashes water, and a peddler shouts at the driver. "N'nal!" wails a vendor as if weeping, but he is selling mint.

But out in the narrow lanes of the district, he is back in the Middle Ages when the earth had only 500 million people, not the 4 billion of mid-1975. In Pharaonic and Roman times, Egypt easily fed 7 million to 8 million; today it has 38 million jammed into a narrow 750-mile-long irrigated green belt along the Nile. Cairo alone, decimated by Napoleon's invasion and reduced by plague to 170,000 in 1835, now has just over 7 million people.

Yearly cash incomes for Egypt's 1.1 million landless laborers have risen from \$52 to \$126, and for its 1.7 million small landholders to \$350 since the 1952 revolution led by Gamal Abdel Nasser. An unskilled peasant like Hassan can make at least \$360 a year in Cairo.

A clerk or policeman in the city starts at \$35 a month. The average yearly income of some 1 million Cairenes on the government's civilian payroll is about \$840, although many also take payoffs and bribes. A private in the 850,000-man Egyptian Army makes only \$6 a month. A skilled factory worker can earn \$1,200 a year; a self-employed craftsman, \$1,500.

But if he wants to bring his family to Cairo,

the choice is either building a shack on some rooftop — and half of Cairo's people may already live on roofs — or finding an abandoned tomb-house in the city's vast City of the Dead. At least one million people now are squatting in the mosque-like tombs, and Cairo has had to open some 30 schools there to educate their children.

If Hassan gets a job, getting to it every day will be another problem. A decrepit fleet of 3,000 buses, 230 ancient trams, 20,000 taxis (which charge only 22 cents the first mile), 150,000 cars, 9,000 trucks, 80,000 horse or donkey-drawn carts, 3,000 horse-drawn carriages, and perhaps 100,000 pushcarts compete with pedestrians for Cairo's streets. Jaywalking is universal.

Cairo's buses, with so many people clinging to the side or riding on the roof, list badly and are so overloaded they seldom stop. They simply slow down.

Hassan soon learns that to board a bus is to leap and clutch at whatever he can grasp from outside: windows or door openings, bumpers, or other passengers, who often extend helping hands. To get off is to leap from the moving bus and run furiously to compensate for the loss of forward momentum. It also involves spinning, dodging, and darting around oncoming traffic and crowds of would-be passengers waiting to get on.

Cairo's planners have talked for years of building a subway. One French design would run 20 kilometers along the Nile, cost \$500 million, and take eight years to complete. Like satellite cities, slum clearance, the development of a prefabricated housing industry, and other projects, it will have to await a peace settlement with Israel.

Richard Critchfield, long a staff member of the Washington Star-News, is on a Ford Foundation grant in Africa studying the lives of ordinary people. Before this he did the same in Asia, contributing from time to time to this newspaper.



In a side street, Cairo

Diver describes life under the North Pole

By George Moneyhun
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York
Any of Andy Pruna's several careers — deep sea diver, photographer, commander of underwater demolition teams for the CIA — would contain enough adventure for any one person.

For instance, as a member of a four-man diving team headed by Capt. James McInnes, a Canadian doctor seeking to develop a means for humans to live beneath the Arctic ice cap, the tall, bearded naturalist has explored beneath polar waters several times.

Mr. Pruna is one of the first to make such a dive, rendered even more difficult by the method of entry — through a hole chipped in the ice.

"We got lost," he recalls of one dive made about 900 miles from the North Pole. "We lost our sense of direction and couldn't find the five-by-three-foot hole we had made in the ice. We finally did locate it."

Since that first 1971 polar expedition, other diving teams have followed to Resolute Bay, where bitter sub-zero temperatures year-round make life — above or below the ice cap — very demanding.

The underwater world below the North Pole is indescribably beautiful, says Mr. Pruna. When the sun is up, the underwater foliage is covered in "a deep blue glow, and the water is crystal clear." But the long, sunless Arctic winters restrict such viewing; usually the divers must carry underwater lights.

The polar region is rich in minerals, particularly oil, and the long-term aim of Mr. Pruna's dives is to create conditions under which the oceans would be a source of food and other necessities. "It's primarily a question of demand," explains Mr. Pruna. "So far we have had no real need to put man under water for extended periods, but the state of the art — or the engineering capability — is such that we could live under water perhaps

six months to a year. But the money for such projects hasn't been too great."

The initial experiments have been funded by a variety of interested organizations such as the National Geographic Society, the National Science Foundation, and the Government of Canada.

A permanent Arctic underwater habitat has now been established, although Mr. Pruna says it is currently used as a refuge for divers rather than as a living habitat. During his dives under the polar cap he would spend two hours at a time under the ice taking samples of the ocean bottom and underwater animal life.

As one of the original 40 aquanauts selected by the U.S. Navy to participate in the 1966 Sea Lab experiment, Mr. Pruna finds long hours in the habitat easy to take.

"We spent up to 14 days at a time under water during the Sea Lab experiment," says Mr. Pruna. Claustrophobia is no problem, he explains, because "you're completely busy all the time. There is so much preplanning and so many projects that you have no time to feel claustrophobic... you also have a certain amount of freedom by leaving the habitat and swimming around."

Last summer Mr. Pruna returned to the Arctic to perform the first dives under icebergs, and discovered that minuscule crystalline forms of animal life do exist there — tiny animals resembling shrimp.

Currently he is in South America shooting a nature film entitled "Killers of the Wild." To be released in February, the movie traces the lives of endangered species of predators and their struggles to survive.

Mr. Pruna began diving as a child in Cuba. He encountered his first giant white shark when he was 14 years old, a close brush with a 20-footer he can still describe in detail.

"The worst, most aggressive sharks are the little ones," he notes, "those about four to five feet long. They are a small target and hard to stop."

The veteran diver is awed by the power and the tenacity of this primitive sea creature.

While spear fishing, he says, "I've had fish pulled from my hand by a shark."

In 1973 he filmed a BBC Television special on Tlilt Whales, sea lions, and penguins of the Peninsula Valdes. Last year he filmed four half-hour shows for the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation which became the nucleus of a new series of wildlife TV programs. Mr. Pruna is fascinated by the killer whales, condors, and piranhas which survive in and around Argentina.

During the ill-fated Bay of Pigs invasion, Mr. Pruna was the commander of underwater demolition teams for the CIA. He was one of the first insurgents to enter Cuba and among the last to abandon the 1961 operation.

He shrugs off recent revelations of CIA-connected criminal activity and assassination plots. He agrees that the intelligence gathering organization needs government restraint, but he argues that "they (the CIA) are fighting tremendous odds," referring to the Soviet KGB and other intelligence organizations. "And when you play with fire, you sometimes get burned," he says.

"The CIA people I worked with were fantastically devoted — real professionals — and thoroughly pro-American... our only interest was in liberating Cuba... We as Cubans suggested assassinating Castro."

Mr. Pruna left Cuba at the urging of his family three weeks after the Castro regime took power in 1959. His father and brother shortly afterward were imprisoned for alleged "counter-revolutionary activities" and were subsequently released — his father after two years and his brother after 13 years of confinement.

Now he supports friendlier U.S.-Cuba relations as "the only way something is going to happen." Ending Cuba's isolation, he believes, will make it easier for counter-revolutionaries. "Just having well-dressed, well-fed tourists visiting Cuba will show the new generation there that we are not the horrible Yankee they have heard about," he adds.

The slippery exchange rate: Israeli pound inches down

By Jason Morris
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Jerusalem
Currency devaluations have become a way of life in Israel and its people have learned to live with them.

The latest has cut the Israeli pound from 6.24 to 6.38 to the American dollar — a decrease of 1.9 percent.

It was the third in a series of mini-devaluations that began last June, when the government acquired new powers to devalue by up to 2 percent if necessary every 30 days.

Few Israelis feel the immediate impacts of these seemingly tiny depreciations in the value of their currency. This time the new rate of exchange affected only persons about to take off on overseas trips or about to buy new cars.

In those cases, air fares acquired an unexpected surcharge and the price of 1976 automobiles — the cars have not yet arrived in the country — went up by about 5 percent.

But the automobile price increase is an example of the cumulative effects of the mini-devaluations, the dealers having delayed price increases as long as possible.

The government has assured the public that no price increases are being contemplated for gasoline and other basic petroleum products, and that the same applies to staple food products.

However, the likelihood that many items will cost more within the next few weeks, particularly electrical appliances, has already prompted the traditional response: crash shopping to buy before the prices go up.

This is desirable to a certain extent as far as the government economists are concerned, since one of their goals in devaluing is to bring about a situation in which local consumers will

divest themselves of as much excess currency as possible.

The principle here is that the average Israeli somehow manages to accumulate more money than economic planners consider healthy, and that their cash is best in government rather than in private hands.

But the main purpose is periodically reducing the Israeli pound's value in relation to foreign currencies is to bolster the competitive position of Israel's exports, thereby enabling the country to earn more foreign currency.

Each time a devaluation is instituted the selling price of Israeli products goes down, theoretically assuring the local producer the same amount of local currency when he converts his overseas earnings.

The clearest signal that another devaluation was imminent was detected earlier this week when government statisticians announced that Israel's trade deficit had risen by 23 percent.

This meant that Israel was buying nearly \$200 million more than it was selling abroad in the latest period tallied.

A somewhat less definitive indication was the disclosure that the treasury's foreign currency reserve had decreased by \$60 million during the summer — a fall of nearly 10 percent.

Israeli economists were generally unimpressed by the government's decision to devalue, the consensus being that the cut was too small in light of the fact that the Israeli pound has been dropping in value by 3 percent every month in "effective" terms.

The economists argue that the government should summon the courage to devalue the pound to its real level — 7.50 to 8 to the U.S. dollar.

However, Premier Yitzhak Rabin's Cabinet has yet to recover from the domestic furor

after it promulgated its first devaluation last November. Then the pound was slashed by 43 percent — from 4.20 to 6 to the dollar.

Some observers here believe the Ford administration in Washington may be willing

to come across with massive economic aid, if only to keep the Israeli public materially satisfied and thereby fend off mass protests against new military withdrawals — next time in the strategic Golan Heights.



Sidewalk cafe, Tel Aviv — living with currency devaluations

The United States an exception to the rule Industrial nations try to discipline their economies

By David R. Francis
Business and financial editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

Around the world, industrial nations are giving a second shove to their faltering economies.

Early in August the government of Japan and the Bank of Japan decided to launch a full-scale program for stimulating domestic business.

Both France and West Germany have announced multibillion-dollar plans to help overcome stubborn slowdowns. They, like Japan, had taken previous measures to pump up their economies.

After a swing to the Communist Party in Italy's local elections this summer, the Christian Democrat government there has moved massively to reflate the nation's economy

with an extra \$5.8 billion in public expenditures, mostly for public works.

The Dutch are expected to take further reflationary measures shortly.

In Britain, the government talks much about continuing the fight against inflation through wage guidelines. But the nation's money supply continues to be pumped up at a 14 to 15 percent annual rate that promises to turn the economy around substantially by the fourth quarter.

The United States is so far an exception to the pattern of second boosts to the economic rocket. However, here as elsewhere, there is growing impatience with the slow pace of economic recovery.

A few American economists are even talking about the possibility of the economy's once more briefly dipping into recession.

First National City Bank of New York in its publication Economic Week suggests that the current surge in the U.S. inflation rate, though it may be temporary, will likely prove a significant drag on the recovery. It could hurt consumer spending as it cuts into people's purchasing power.

Leonard H. Lempert, director of Statistical Indicator Associates, sounds a similar cautionary comment in writing that the "recovery is premature, that sufficient corrections have not been made, and that the recovery will face serious problems."

Should the economy show signs of slowing once more, it seems likely that Congress could be expected to step up spending to alleviate employment or increase public works.

The status of the recovery of the industrial economies is a major topic of discussion for the finance ministers and central bankers attending this week's annual meetings of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank in Washington. Recession concerns the "third world" as well as the rich

Ford's presidential papers

By the Associated Press

President Ford says he probably will turn over his presidential papers to the University of Michigan.

Mr. Ford said recently he already has turned over to his alma mater all of his congressional and vice-presidential documents and will probably do the same with his presidential papers "for continuity's sake."

He mentioned his plans during a visit to dedicate a center at the Pekin Public Library that will house documents and memorabilia of late Republican Senate leader Everett M. Dirksen.

EXCHANGE RATES

	DOLLARS
Argentine peso	.037
Australian dollar	1.282
Austrian schilling	.055
Belgian franc	.025
Brazilian cruzeiro	.123
British pound	2.105
Canadian dollar	.974
Colombian peso	.094
Danish krone	.167
French franc	.225
Hong Kong dollar	.376
Israeli pound	.198
Italian lira	.001
Japanese yen	.003
Mexican peso	.080
Norwegian krone	.179
Portuguese escudo	.038
South African rand	1.405
Spanish peseta	.017
Swedish krona	.227
Swiss franc	.731
Venezuelan bolivar	.234
W. German Deutsche Mark	.385



Narrow streets teem with people

children

Find the city; what's for breakfast?

The correct answer to each question below will end in the word CITY. How many answers can you get?

1. What city means a form of energy?
2. What city means inadequate supply?
3. What city means keen perception?
4. What city means happiness?
5. What city means truthful?
6. What city is for unusual people?
7. What city is for home lovers?
8. What city means a great number?
9. What city means absence of luxury?
10. What city means fierceness?

Answers

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. VERACITY | 10. FEROCITY |
| 2. DEFICIENCY | 9. STIMPIDITY |
| 3. ACUTENESS | 8. MUNDANITY |
| 4. EUPHONY | 7. DOMESTICITY |
| 5. VERACITY | 6. ECCENTRICITY |

Can you unscramble these anagrams to find words of things you eat and drink for breakfast?

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| One rag | In muff |
| A sack pen | At a mole |
| Il fur | A log ran |
| As lot | It is cub |

Answers

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| Toast | Orange |
| Fruit | Pancakes |
| Cranola | Oatmeal |
| Biscuit | Muffin |

By the sea, by the beautiful sea, are many things beginning with 's'

Here are 10 words starting with the letter "S" that will remind you of the sea and the seashore. Match each of the following descriptions with an "S" word found on the list.

1. starfish
2. sea horse
3. skin diver
4. seaweed
5. silversides
6. sand
7. sea gull
8. sandpiper
9. scallop
10. shell

Descriptions:

- A. Plant that grows in water and has no roots or flowers. Its main color groups are green, brown, and red.
- B. Spiny-skinned animal whose body has five or more rays. It sees through a small eyespot at the end of each ray, and its mouth is in the center of its underside.
- C. Slender fishes which have a bright silver stripe along their sides, they swim in schools near the shore.

- D. The hard outside covering which protects many sea animals.
- E. It has a fan-shaped dorsal fin that waves very fast when it swims. The female lays her eggs in the pouch of the male where they stay until they hatch.
- F. This material, found along the shores of oceans, lakes, and rivers, is rock that has been ground down into tiny bits of stone by the action of the water.
- G. Small wading birds that run along the shore on slender legs, they dig in the sand and search in the grass with their long bills.
- H. One who swims beneath the surface of the water at considerable depth with a face mask, flippers, and portable breathing device.
- I. Large graceful sea birds with mostly white feathers, they like to follow ships and eat fish.
- J. Taking its name from the wavy edge of its shell, this shellfish is a favorite food for many people.

Answers:

1. SEA URCHIN
2. SEA HORSE
3. SKIN DIVER
4. SEAWEED
5. SILVERSIDES
6. SAND
7. SEAGULL
8. SANDPIPER
9. SCALLOP
10. SHELL

the true story of Maggy

By Gertrude Baldwin

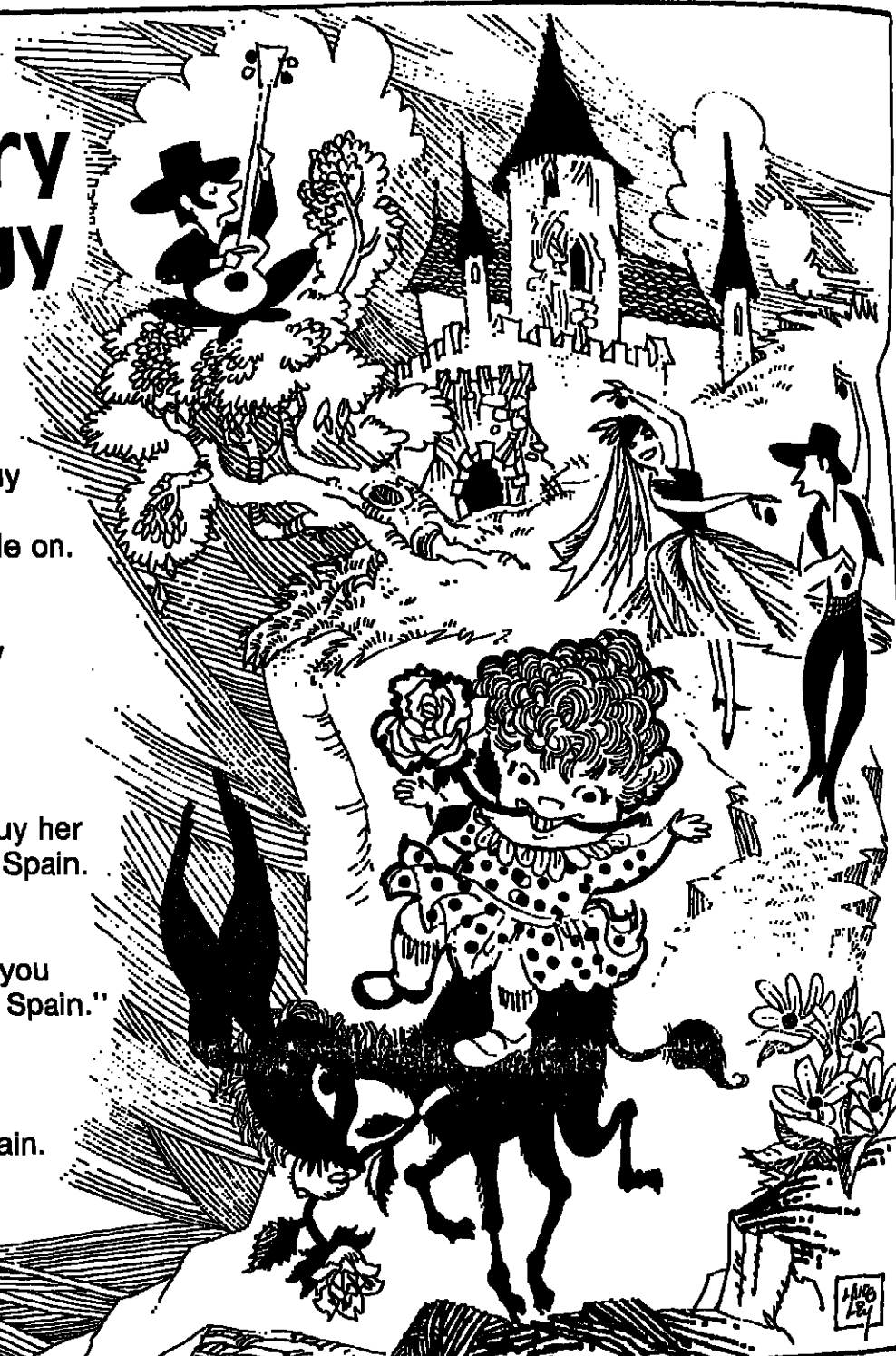
Maggy Mackie asked her Daddy to buy her a horse she could gallop astride on.

Her Daddy said "N-o. not until you can grow as big as the horse you would ride on."

Then Maggy Mackie asked her Daddy to buy her a ride on a donkey in Spain.

Her Daddy said "Aye, I'll most certainly buy you a ride on a donkey in Spain."

So Maggy Mackie went riding, riding, riding a donkey in Spain.



Can you find and circle the hidden photography terms?

They read vertically, horizontally, diagonally, forwards, and occasionally, even backwards.

WIDE ANGLE LENS APLEERM
K P A S P Q L R E D N I F W E I V T O D
R A E T I H W D N A K A L B G R U L R
D P K U H S O L U T I O N A P H N X L Y
E E L D W G H R E F L E X I N T N I R P
V R Y I T E I O M S P O N G E M B Q N T
E I V O M K S L T A S T A L K E M A R F
L S P E E D K O T O H P E L T R A P S
O N W C A M E C H A T C A S S E T T E H
P E N L A R G E R A Y E R U T R E P A A
E L F I E D I L S F I X E R K A N G A D
R M Y P T I A R T R O P F A M R N E T O
Y O R S K L H A N G R O N I D E P K B W
R O K L A S D N G E C S T O P B A T H R
E Z M T A A O S T U N U P O L E V E D E
T O Y L R G P L S A N R K A R D U S T I
T R F E I A I B K P N E G A T I V E B T
A C M N A F R L U N T A S T Y L A M P U
B A S S M A T E T O H S P A N S K N A H
C M D A R K R O O M Y S S E C O R P C S

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Lamp
Lens
Light
Light meter
Macro zoom lens
Mount
Cap
Case
Movie

home

Stop your onions bolting

By Christopher Andreae

Austwick, England
"Ah! 'e knows 'is onions, 'e does": what could possibly be a more down-to-earth kind of compliment?

On a lightish soil, onions aren't awkward. On a heavy soil they prefer some peat dug in. But onions can be grown happily year after year on the same piece of ground, and if this is done, the time to mature it is in the autumn, after cropping.

By far the easiest way to grow onions (and this goes for shallots too) is to buy and plant "sets" in March or early April. Frosts won't hurt them.

A "set" is not a seed. It is a tiny dried onion preserved from the previous season. Most garden shops stock "sets." They can either be

pressed firmly into the surface of the soil (after raking), the rows a foot apart, the onions in the rows nine inches from each other, or — and I think this causes less trouble — covered shallowly with soil so that only their tips are showing.

What happens next — or at least it happens to me, and other gardeners I know haven't claimed immunity — is that I take a look at them a morning or so later, and half of them are lying on the ground upside-down, and a whole lot more are scattered higgledy-piggledy.

Anyway it is altogether clear that Something There Is That Doesn't Love an Onion, and I get to work pushing them all back in the reluctant soil again (root-end down, naturally). This can go on for quite a time, until they suddenly send down roots and become gale-proof. (It's easy, in this re-planting process, to lose your original rows. Next year I plan a small marker at the end of each as a guide.)

Dry weather in spring or early summer can be a catch with onions grown from sets: It may cause them to "bolt." This means they send up flower-heads and forget their roots completely. All that can be done is to pull them up immediately, and eat what onion there is.

How to avoid? Not easy. But conditions would have to be, as they say, freaky indeed for one to lose an entire crop. If you consider standing in for nature and watering them, remember that unless it can be done steadily and continuously it is probably safer not to do it at all. Sporadic watering after long dry spells is reputed to bring about thick necks, one-sided bulges, or even split bulbs.

Onions grown all the way from seed don't seem to bolt so easily. Seeds can be sown either in August for the following year, or in spring for the same year. Spring sowing can be as soon after mid-February as the soil is workable and preferably not too sticky.

Sowing (for the seedlings to be transplanted later to the onion bed) in a greenhouse, cold frame or under cloches, can take place in January; but the later sowing directly into the bed, in drills, is far less trouble and just as good.

Seedlings need steady progressive thinning: first to half an inch, then to 2 inches, finally leaving them from six to nine inches apart. Some of the thinnings can be eaten like "Spring onions" with salad.

I hand-weed my onions with a small fork — fiddly but thorough. Hoeling is feasible, but it's difficult not to cut surface roots or nick the growing bulbs. Onions form above the surface of the soil, of course, not below like daffodils. I feel it helps, once they've rooted, to have the soil gently drawn away from them so that nothing but their roots are buried. During growth, weeding is all that's needed. No feeding is wanted — in fact this could, like drought, make them bolt.

How does one know when to harvest? Well, September is the month. For a start the tops should naturally have begun to bend over in August. In my garden, those grown from sets did; but the giant "Reeselected Allisa Craigs," grown from seed didn't. So I've done it for them. This helps to encourage them to stop growing.

Then the green turns yellow, and the roots begin to dry out. Or that's the hope. But wet weather can dash the most sanguine hopes, and if the onions resolutely refuse to ripen and dry out in the bed, the only thing is to pull them up unripe.

Ripe or unripe, they then have to be laid on their sides in the sunniest and driest place available, indoors or out. Excess soil stuck to their roots needs removing; otherwise they may keep growing even out of the soil.

Eventually when the tops and roots are completely withered, and the bulb's skin dry, the tops are cut off to within about three inches of the bulb, soft or bruised ones are used for immediate cooking, and the rest are stored somewhere dry and cool. The kitchen is too warm. A shed's best.

Putting them together in a string and hanging them up not only looks impressively "House and Garden," but is efficient. A split bamboo (I've yet to try this) with the necks inserted in the split, the two ends then tied together, looks the simplest recommended method I've seen.

MONITOR RECIPE

What makes sandwiches so great is that while they're fun to eat, they're also packed with a healthy portion of a complete meal. Pile in cheeses, fish, meats, or peanut butter, or make a vegetarian sandwich with food from the garden, says Martha M. Wolford, of Lord Fletcher's of the Lake, Spring Park, Minnesota. Here's one of her recipes.

The Vegetarian Deli
12 slices cracked wheat bread
¾ cup sour cream
2 tablespoons horseradish
Lettuce

12 slices Monterey Jack or Swiss cheese
6 slices tomato
1 cup mushroom slices
6 thin onion slices
1 cup cucumber slices
Salt and pepper to taste

Toast bread. Combine sour cream and horseradish. Spread toast with sour cream mixture. On each of 6 bread slices layer the lettuce, other ingredients, and sprinkle with seasonings. Top with second cheese and remaining bread slices. Secure with toothpicks: cut in half diagonally.

Garnish with corn relish and mixed pickles. Other fresh vegetables may be used such as zucchini, radishes, carrots, green pepper, bean sprouts, red onion, and Chinese cabbage. Makes 6 sandwiches.

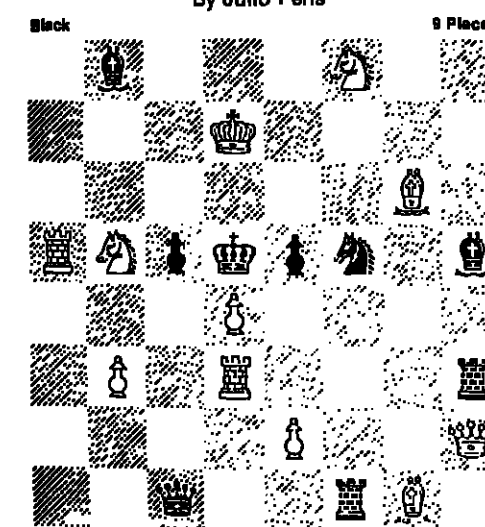
chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 6729

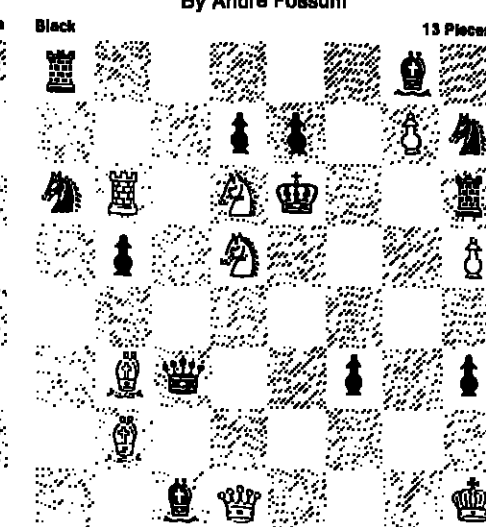
By Julio Paris



White to play and mate in two (First prize, L'Italia Scacchistica, 1953).

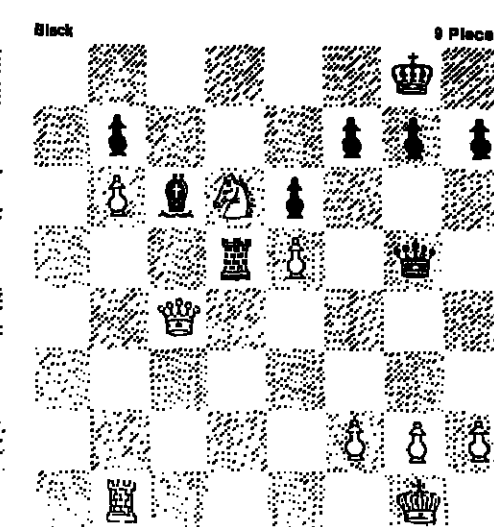
Problem No. 6730

By Andre Fossum



White to play and mate in three (First prize, All-round Tourney, 1951).

End-Game No. 2219



White to play and win (Siliwa-Stoltz, Bucharest, 1953).

Good Game by Junior Champion

Larry Christiansen, Riverside, California, 1975 U.S. junior champion, shows his skill in the game below. It was played before the junior championship, in the Phoenix Summer Chess Festival. Christiansen won this event 5-0, and one of his victims is a veteran with an international master's rating.

Solutions to Problems

No. 6727.

Kt-B7

No. 6728.

1 K-R8, P-K16; 2 R-B8

if 1...R-R8; 2 Kt-B5

if 1...B-R7; 2 R-K12

including one or two "goofs." He is obviously a young man not to be trifled with.

The game below was played in a Soviet team competition. Boris Spassky, Fischer's victim in the championship match three years ago, lost because his aggressive tactics proved unsound.

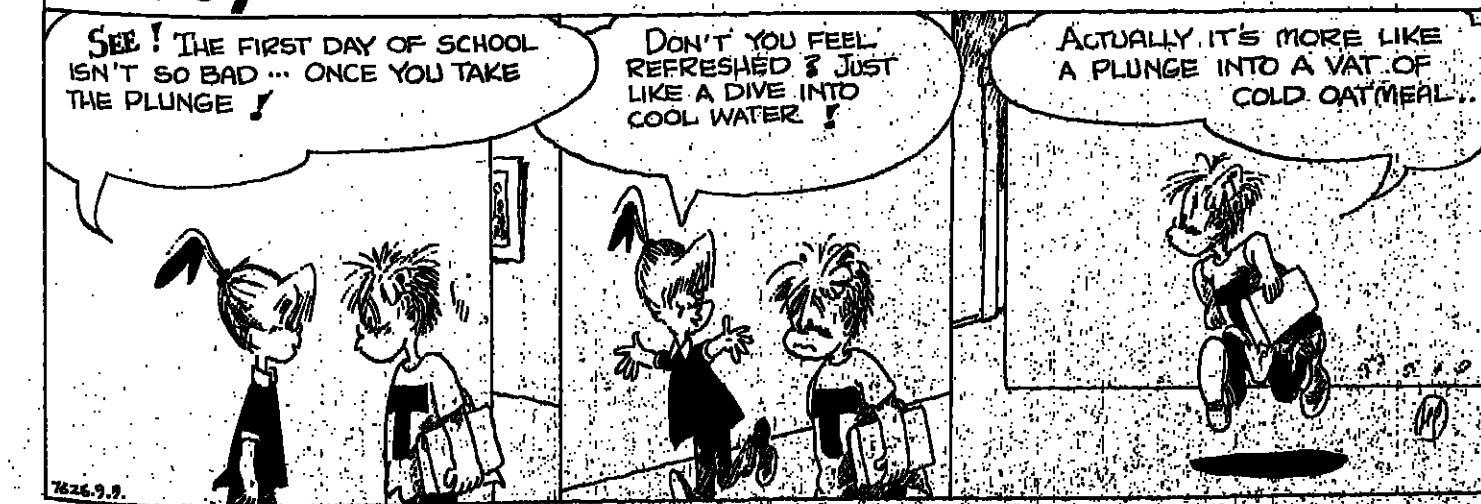
Queen's Gambit Declined

Karpov White
1 P-Q4
2 P-QB4
3 Kt-KB3
4 P-Kt3
5 B-K12
6 Kt-B3
7 Q-B2
8 P-K3
9 O-O
10 Kt-Q2
11 Kt-K5
12 Kt-K5
13 P-K3
14 Kt-Q3
15 B-B4
16 P-K3
17 BxK
18 Kt-B4
19 Q-R4
20 QxP
21 KtP
22 QxQ

Karpov active

During his period as reigning world champion, Bobby Fischer did not play a single game in tournaments or matches. Since Karpov was given the title because of Fischer's refusal to play a little match under F.I.D.E. regulations, he has played several games which are finding their way into print.
The August British Chess Magazine features "Anatoly Karpov — King of the Chessboard Jungle" by Jimmy Adams. Karpov was European junior champion at 18, world junior champion at 19, won his grandmaster rating at 19, won the Interzonal at 22, and won the challenge matches to become official world champion challenger at 23. Adams gives many diagrams of critical positions in Karpov's games.

Tubby



arts



Jean Marsh (left, as Rose) of BBC's 'Upstairs, Downstairs' says she dislikes its U.S. counterpart 'Beacon Hill' (right)



Jean Marsh offended by American 'Upstairs, Downstairs'

Transplanted BBC television shows are not only flourishing in the United States, but are directly influencing American producers. The much discussed new series for the autumn, "Beacon Hill," is an American version of "Upstairs, Downstairs" set in Boston.

By Arthur Unger

New York "Beacon Hill" is "shocking" to Rose of "Upstairs, Downstairs." Jean Marsh, who plays Rose in the British series and who is co-creator of the original show upon which "Beacon Hill" is based, has jetted into New York to start rehearsals for her starring role in a new British theatrical import, "Habeas Corpus," which opens on Broadway in October.

In person, she epitomizes what might be Rose's own fantasy of what a star should be — she is younger, prettier, wittier by far than the character she plays in "Upstairs, Downstairs."

Now, lunching at Sardi's prior to a quick flight to California to tape a Johnny Carson show, she avoids being trapped into directly criticizing "Beacon Hill," which has been eyed and nayed by critics and audiences alike.

"After all," she says, "I get money from it, you know. And I hate somebody who takes the money from something like this and then knocks it. However I must admit I was quite shocked by some of the sex in the pilot which I saw. But then I am straightlaced about some things. I must say that I am glad that I just get a little money and have nothing to say about it because I really can't judge the taste of American audiences."

Could "Beacon Hill" be a success in England just as "Upstairs" has been a success on PBS in America?

"I'm not sure that it wouldn't have to be cut. We're very funny with things like that. Our television allows full frontal nudity and sometimes even four-letter words, but there's a funny kind of overt sexuality in 'Beacon Hill' which might be a bit alarming to the English. However, 'Peyton Place' was a huge success so I suppose 'Beacon Hill' could be as well."

"You know, I'm pleased that they haven't done what they were supposed to do originally — simply transpose 'Upstairs, Downstairs' to the American scene. It would be difficult for both of them to be successful at the same time on American TV — and we have a new 'Upstairs' series starting in January on PBS."

"Beacon Hill" is very different, very American and I think it can be a success on its own merits. But I believe American audiences should think of it as an original out of America and not compare it with our show.

"When I first saw it, I kept thinking: My little germ of an idea in London has suddenly become this huge thing, this enterprise. How odd!"

"A number of people have asked me why I didn't play the housekeeper so there would be some kind of continuity with 'Upstairs.' I do

think it would have been a cute idea but I wasn't asked. I couldn't have done it anyway because after 'Habeas Corpus,' I am going back to England to do a different sort of television series altogether. I do think that Beatrice Straight, who plays the housekeeper, is quite good, even though she is a bit too much of an upstairs lady."

"I do want to stress, though, that I have nothing nasty to say about 'Beacon Hill.' After all, my royalty from it will probably bring me more money than all of the money I have earned from the original 'Upstairs' episodes as both actress and co-creator of the series. I think they are crazy to pay money to us for the idea because it almost isn't [the idea at all]."

Jean brings good news to American "Upstairs, Downstairs" fanciers who have been crushed by the differences in its American counterpart. "Don't lose heart," she says. "There is still the musical stage version to come. It's now in the process of being written, although it won't be produced in New York until October, 1976."

How many more seasons can we expect "Upstairs" to continue on PBS?

"One more season starting in January and it is over, just as it is already over in Britain. This last series takes us through World War II, ending in 1918. There's a lot of coming and going, although just about everybody stays in the house — but all the servants are forced to get part-time jobs as well."

"That was a terribly important time for women, because it was the first time ever that women in England were allowed to do something other than be servants. They never again thought that was all they could do. I guess it was the beginning of liberation."

"One thing I believe you'll see in this final series is the change in attitude among the servants. They're not quite so subservient anymore. That's one of the major differences I found in 'Beacon Hill' — the servants are much closer to the family upstairs than they ever were in our series."

"But Rose stays in the house, gets a bit more independent, and questions it all. I can't tell you everything because it'll spoil the series if I do — but Rose will never really change totally."

What will happen to Rose after the series is completed?

"I am sure that Rose will end her years as a servant — she'll always be a servant. She's too old and set in her ways to change. Her only rebellion comes in being occasionally saucy or naughty."

Will Lady Margery return in the final series?

Jean laughs. "You know, there has been an international rumor that she was not actually drowned on the Titanic and that she will turn up again, wandering about New York with a loss of memory. Well, that is not true. When Lady Margery appeared on 'The Dick Cavett Show' recently, she was asked how she allowed herself to be drowned out of the

series, and she had a marvelous reply. "You see, Jacques Cousteau promised to create a new underwater series for me..."

Miss Marsh is enjoying every bit of the fame and fortune which have come to her recently — and she makes no attempt to hide her pleasure. She beams when informed that restaurant-owner Vincent Sardi has placed her at the prime table — the one nearest the door — where current top stars are seated in order to allow all who enter to see them.

"I've had all the trivia of fame this year," she giggles. "Just about all that's left is to have my name appear in the Variety column which lists who's coming and going between

Los Angeles and New York and Europe. Jean Marsh is winging her way to movieland, is what I'd like to see."

"I've been a clue in the London Times crossword puzzle, one of the names in the New Yorker New Year's Eve poem, and a filler in the Reader's Digest. Over and above being an actress and winning an Emmy, it's lovely to get all these other treats. Why, when I was in the Tokyo airport recently, even the Japanese recognized me — they came running over to me, saying: 'Loze, you are Loze?'"

"Isn't it all marvelous?" she whispers, almost as if she were afraid to allow the fates to overtake her.

'Rollerball'—violent, moralistic

By David Sterritt

Picture a huge circular arena jammed with thousands of screaming sports fans. Then imagine two oddly outfitted teams whizzing around a track — some players on motorcycles, others on roller skates, all moving at dangerously high speeds.

"Rollerball" takes place in the not-too-far-distant future. Wars between nations have ended, since nations and the "tribal warfare" that goes with them have ceased to exist. Even the "corporate wars" are in the past, leaving in their wake a few supercorporations — energy, food, luxury, and so forth — that have inherited the earth. Each city is affiliated with a corporation, and each city has its own team for rollerball: the brutal national sport that helps the huddled masses blow off steam and sublimates destructiveness.

James Caan plays Jonathan, rollerball champ supreme. He's so good, in fact, that the corporate heads are scared of him. Rollerball is meant to keep the common herd in its place — quietly accepting corporate decisions, recognizing the futility of bucking the "team spirit." Individual heroes are not meant to emerge in rollerball. But that's just what Jonathan has become.

"Rollerball" tells Jonathan's struggle to keep going despite a growing corporate wrath against him. The film details his search for the reason why he is being forced out of the sport, glimpses the "1984"-type Big Brothers who run the future world, and illustrates the shortcomings of that world through extended looks at rollerball itself — watching the game grow more and more savage as the bosses seek either retirement or demise for the superstar Jonathan. It is a story of several layers, none very complicated but all absorbing to watch.

A heavy metal ball is fired along the periphery of the track. This becomes the center of the game as both teams attempt to retrieve and dispose of it according to com-

plex rules. Now you have some idea what "Rollerball" is like.

But there's more to this rough-and-tumble contest than meets the eye. The participants are uniformed like medieval football players with helmets, body guards, and lethal-looking spiked gloves. The tactics are vicious, the rules permissive. It seems as if the whole point is to bring out the players' animosity — to argue the futility of heroic effort in a team sport so deadly that no individual can survive it for long.

And, indeed, that is the ironic point in Norman Jewison's "Rollerball," a violent but moralistic fable that deplores militarism and public apathy — using, as its central symbol, a game designed to demonstrate the hopelessness of being human: it is a harsh film and, at some few points, a grisly one. But its messages are important, and its main metaphor — that gruesome public spectacle — seems all too relevant in these days of ice hockey brawls and passive spectator involvement.

Producer-director Jewison plunges his cameras into the very heart of things in true rollerball style. The result is visually jolting, which suits the jagged tale unfolded in William Harrison's script (based on his story). Caan, an unpredictable actor, offers one of his best performances, receiving stunning support from a cast featuring Moses Gunn (another rollerballer), John Houseman (civilized outside, ruthless inside as a corporate man) and Ralph Richardson (a dusty librarian trying to cope with an age of computers).

"Rollerball" is not a pretty movie. Or a subtle one. At times its manner, its method, and even its music lean toward the pompous. Moreover, the film never quite resolves a moral dilemma of its own. In that the good guy really loves the vicious sport he plays, though one answer could be that Jonathan despise all his heroism and gumption, but really very bright. It's also unfortunate that the triumphant ending involves the film's most violence-stricken sequence.

The vanished Phoenicians: echoes of a great civilization

The Phoenicians: The Purple Empire of the Ancient World, by Gerhard Herm. New York: William Morrow & Co. \$8.95. London: Gollancz. £4.

By Ronald Harker
The national identity of the Phoenicians faded out of history some 2,000 years ago; so,

Books

for a 12th-century chronicler, it was an intriguing experience to seek out and talk to one of them. German writer Gerhard Herm found him in the Sinai desert at the end of a five-hour automobile trek from the Red Sea tip of Israel. He was a bundle of rags, squatting in the shade of a pistachio tree beside a smoky fire. His nearby abode was made of two or three iron sheets, a few twigs and stones. Files swarmed over his face undisturbed.

It is unlikely that he or any of his 5,000 or so fellow Bedouin grieve over lost greatness: rather he seemed a man who had reached ultimate contentment in his immeasurable loneliness.

Herm makes the encounter a humanizing prelude to a new attempt to knit together a narrative of the extraordinary nomads of the sea whose empire was a mesh of invisible trade routes with only fortified termini on the Syrian-Lebanese and North African coastlines as their homelands.

This was their strength while they hired out their fleets to other people's wars, and prospered in commerce while accepting political subjection by Egyptians, Assyrians, Babylonians, Persians, and Greeks. But it was their mortal weakness when extending their trading range brought them up against the

military might of expanding Rome.

Walking one day in the streets that cover the site of ancient Carthage, I encountered a man who had devoted years of his life to a study of Dido. Was she pure myth, surviving only in Virgil's tale of a jilted queen whom Shakespeare pictured standing with a willow in her hand upon the wild sea banks to wait her love to come again to Carthage? Or was she really the practical runaway great-niece of Jezebel? Had a visit to modern Carthage helped the historian in his research? Not at all, he said sadly. "All is gone."

The Romans destroyed Phoenicia's colonial capital as savagely as any in history, sating its soil against a rebirth of husbandry after burning it to the ground. So Dido remains an enigma like many of her people's story.

The Phoenicians are credited with one of the most momentous inventions of man — an alphabet — and yet their own language has disappeared and their literature has almost wholly perished.

Three thousand years ago they produced sweet water from the seabed in a way that still commands the respect of engineers.

They extracted from snails a purple dye so rich and rare it was long reserved for use only in royal garments, and from Biblical Sidon they mass-produced the first transparent glass.

They sailed round Africa 2,000 years before Vasco da Gama, and may well have been the chief architects of a Suez Canal 25 centuries before De Lesseps joined the Middle Eastern seas.

Herm has assembled most of what is so far known about the elusive Phoenicians. In parts he oversimplifies, and somewhat ineptly chooses ephemeral allusions which

may date his work only a year or two hence. For examples, he notes of the Carthaginian suburb of Tunis that the aging father of independent Tunisia, Habib Bourguiba, "lives there"; he derides the inadequate service he suffered at a modern Israeli hotel; he records that the present descendants of Israelite Solomon and Phoenician Hiram of Tyre face each other across barbed wire barricades (which Henry Kissinger may still render obsolete); and — perhaps most unfortunate of all — referring to the American Cyprus Mining Company's operations, he reflects that when Hiram sent a punitive expedition to protect his copper mines in Cyprus, he was "not behaving very differently from the Americans who aim to control the eastern Mediterranean with their Sixth Fleet."

These indiscretions aside, Herm's merit is that he has broken out of the limitations of overcautious scholarship. The past is constant uncertainty, but to quote the Cambridge Professor of Ancient History, M. I. Finley, if historians knew all the facts they would go crazy. Contemporary observers cannot avoid the distortions of faulty memory and personal bias. But the darkness of doubt can be wonderfully illuminated by a skillful collation of circumstantial evidence and intelligent speculation based on wide study.

Herm's book, translated by Caroline Hillier, throws such a light on the merchant ventures who peopled one of our civilization's seminal seasons.

Ronald Harker, former editor of the London Observer's foreign news service, is the author of "Digging Up the Bible Lands."



'An Artist In His Studio With Apprentices'

Tools of a painter's trade

The Studio and the Artist, by Francis Kelly. New York: St. Martin's Press. 188 pp. \$8.95. London: David and Charles. £4.95.

"The Studio and the Artist" is a concisely written book, appealing to anyone who wishes to know more about the history of art, or more specifically, the history of the art studio. The book is simple and direct, providing a colorful glimpse of the life of the artist through several different periods of history.

The book is primarily concerned with the European artist; in fact Asia and Africa have been entirely excluded. But in this case they were left out with good reason: to study the artist in every culture could take up several volumes.

The author states his intention "to convey some of the functions of the studio as a workshop together with highlights of the artist's working life as related to his fellow

craftsmen and to the society in which he lived." Rather than turn the book into a sociological and historical study as well, he has focused on the European artist, whose culture and art English-speaking readers are already more or less familiar with.

Mr. Kelly writes about very practical matters in conveying the phenomena of the studio. He tells what tools were used at different points in history, even how paint was made by prehistoric man, the Greeks, and artists in the Middle Ages, how each artist would improvise with what was available. Mainly the book tells what happened rather than why, allowing the reader to draw his own conclusions.

"The Studio and the Artist" reads easily and leaves the reader not only with a great deal of information about art, but also a curiosity to find out more.

—Madona Workman

Arnold Wesker's short stories

Love Letters on Blue Paper, by Arnold Wesker. New York: Harper and Row. \$7.95. London: Jonathan Cape. £1.95.

By Robert Nye

I was born in the East End of London, which provides the background for the stories collected in Arnold Wesker's "Love Letters on Blue Paper." Has Mr. Wesker been true to that environment? I should say that he has, and to the spirit as well as the substance. He catches the actuality, the dirt and the squalor, but he does not neglect the fierce loyalties of the Londoners who live there, and the occasional flash of something noble which can distinguish the meanest existence peevish in a situation not conducive to its expression.

Whether he is writing about an old Jewish woman who thinks that she has won the Pools (a British lottery based upon forecasting results of football matches), or the burden placed upon a marriage when a man is told that he is dying of leukemia, Mr. Wesker writes with the kind of inspired homely poignancy which has already brought him international acclaim as a playwright.

Mr. Wesker's career as a playwright began, curiously enough, with a short story: "The Tale of the Old Lady," Mrs. Hyams, who is convinced that she has won a fortune but cannot find a newspaper to confirm the football results. Mr. Wesker sent this story to British director Lindsay Anderson — who thereupon asked to see his plays. "Read 'The Kitchen' and 'Chicken Soup with Barley,'" and had them performed in London.

Mr. Wesker's nondramatic work is all of a piece with his playwrighting. These stories

are characterized by the same humor, the same understanding of what makes ordinary people laugh and cry, above all by the same burning sincerity and authenticity. I enjoyed especially "Six Sundays in January," a very convincing portrait of a middle-aged woman facing the realities of her relationships with her husband and her children.

Perhaps the most traditional story, from the East End and working class point of view, is "A Time of Dying," since here we find all the pathos of those rituals of family reunion which seem to take place only when an elderly member of a working class clan is dying. Mr. Wesker's celebration has nothing morbid about it. He is absolutely true to life, and absolutely in love with life too. This shines through in his title story, "Love Letters on Blue Paper," where the loving but inarticulate wife of a trade union leader sits in the downstairs lounge declaring her affection on paper for the benefit of her husband dying in the bedroom upstairs.

That situation is emblematic of Arnold Wesker's talents. His whole work is a celebration of life going on despite everything, and his prose is filled with a sense of life's goodness. That he sets down that goodness in the place he knows best is only sensible. That this place should be London's East End gives his fiction its abrasive edge — here is the wealth of the human potential freely given and spent in the meanest surroundings, the least likely circumstances. The book is another small but genuine triumph for the indomitable spirit of man.

Robert Nye is a poet, critic, and essayist who lives in Scotland.

DON'T MISS THIS NOVEL
"Short Visit to Ergon" BY E. M. OSHORN

"Couldn't put it down," says one delighted reader. "Read it in one sitting. Fascinating beyond words." Look forward to reading it soon!

Yes — "Short Visit to Ergon" is so good that delighted readers re-read it two and even three times! (How many of today's novels can you read and read even twice?) Says another reader of Ergon, "I'm so glad to get hold of a wholesome book again."

"Short Visit to Ergon" is an exciting tale of adventure in outer space but it's more than just that. Churn, a young astronomer, due to a fault in the guidance system of his space ship, is forced to land on Ergon by the highly intelligent inhabitants of this planet — a planet not previously known to Earthmen and millions of miles out in space.

He is glad to find the Ergonians are not grotesque little green men with antennae sticking out of their heads, but human, like himself. He is lured after by an attractive nurse named Cybele who assures him that he has nothing to fear. But in this highly charged atmosphere he is baffled by questions.

He quickly discovers that Ergon is much like Earth, green and fruitful, warmed by its own sun and having its own ever-changing skies and varying seasons. He also discovers that the Ergonians display a much higher degree of intelligence and technological advancement than it is to be found anywhere on Earth. He wonders usually if these Ergonians are hostile to Earth. Do they, with their vastly superior technology, regard his crippled space ship and permit him to return to Earth, where Karen awaits him?

Beautifully written, "Short Visit to Ergon" is a truly riveting reading experience you owe to yourself. Don't miss getting a copy! Send only \$4.95 for your copy. Today.

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Kindly enclose a stamped and addressed envelope for "SHORT VISIT TO ERGON." Check for money order in the amount of \$4.95 enclosed.

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Send this to me so you won't forget!

Samuel Palmer

Samuel Palmer, by James Sellars. London: Academy Editions. £18.

"Samuel Palmer" is full of excellent examples of the work of this 19th century artist. (It has 161 illustrations, 28 of them in color.) But the accompanying text seems disappointing. At its best it is both helpful and interesting but the writer, James Sellars, is preoccupied with the symbolism he sees in Palmer. The sheer loveliness of the pictures could almost be forgotten. Besides some of Mr. Sellars' biggest "bricks" it seems to me, are made of very thin straw indeed.

—Pamela Marsh

French/German

Une femme prêtre donne ses vues sur son église

La Révérende Alison Cheek pense que l'ordination des femmes représente une plénitude spirituelle de l'Eglise épiscopale

par Louise Sweeney
Correspondante de
The Christian Science Monitor
Washington

«Parfois, après la célébration de l'Eucharistie» dit la première femme qui ait été nommée prêtre de l'Eglise épiscopale (anglicane) aux Etats-Unis, «les femmes viennent en pleurs dire certaines choses comme, par exemple "Je me sens absolument saine pour la première fois..."»

La révérende Alison Cheek pense que l'ordination des femmes en qualité de prêtres de son église symbolise une plénitude spirituelle aussi bien pour l'église que pour ses membres. «Après le service, dit-elle, des femmes viennent me voir et me disent des choses émouvantes... L'une d'elles m'a dit: "Je ne me suis jamais rendu compte combien cela me manquait de ne pas être représentée là-haut..."»

Elle a des yeux bleus, des cheveux grisonnants et une pointe d'accent australien, cette mère de quatre enfants qui vient de connaître l'année la plus «traumatisante» de sa vie. Il y

a un an, elle et 10 autres femmes se virent consacrées à Philadelphie au cours d'une cérémonie qui ébranla l'Eglise épiscopale; celle-ci chercha par la suite à interdire aux femmes d'occuper des services religieux et de servir les tribunaux ecclésiastiques, sous prétexte que les ordinations n'étaient pas valides ou qu'elles étaient «irrégulières».

Mme Cheek, au cœur de la tempête, est la première femme dont les services ont été engagés aux Etats-Unis; elle vient d'être nommée assistante prêtre à mi-temps à l'église de St. Stephen and the Incarnation à Washington, où a eu lieu l'ordination contestée de quatre autres femmes, le 7 septembre.

Dans son premier sermon à St. Stephen, Mme Cheek a dit: «Tandis que nous luttons pour la justice, que nous luttons pour le respect de soi et le droit de disposer de soi et que nous luttons pour nous montrer véritablement humains, l'esprit du Christ — son amour sans contrainte et l'attrait de cet amour — est toujours avec nous. Sa présence est constante, en dépit de tous nos doutes, de toutes nos ambiguïtés.»

Jamais Alison Cheek n'avait imaginé qu'elle prêcherait un sermon.

Grandissant parmi les amandiers blancs en fleurs, elle se souvient d'une terre pleine de vergers à Marion, près d'Adelaide, en Australie, où «il était impensable qu'une petite fille, dans le milieu où j'ai été élevée, ait eu l'idée de devenir prêtre». Mais ayant passé sa licence en histoire et en sciences économiques à l'université d'Adelaide, elle se rendit compte qu'elle voulait en savoir davantage au sujet de Dieu. Elle se mit à lire des ouvrages sur la théologie, tels que ceux du docteur Albert Schweitzer.

Mme Cheek parle de la nécessité de l'ordination des femmes «afin d'arriver à une prise en compte universelle». Elle souligne ce point de vue en disant: «Si parfois les gens se sentent gênés et ne savent pas quel titre me donner et ne désirent pas m'appeler "Madame", je leur dis: "Je vous en prie, appelez-moi "mon père". Et je dis cela en général délibérément parce que les gens en sont renversés. Vous voir porter un col d'ecclésiastique et vous appeler

"mon père" montre que vous avez commencé à abandonner la supposition que Dieu est soit du genre masculin, soit du genre féminin.

«Nous savons que le mot "père" se rapporte à un attribut de Dieu, c'est comme une analogie. Mais au fond les gens prennent la chose tout à fait au pied de la lettre. Je crois que Mrs. Eddy [Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne] a vraiment fait une excellente chose quand elle s'est mise à dire "Père-Mère Dieu". Bien entendu je ne crois pas que Dieu soit masculin ou féminin, père ou mère; c'est simplement énoncer ainsi quelque chose au sujet des qualités de Dieu. Dieu est Esprit.»

Elle dit que hommes et femmes semblent faire l'expérience de «quelque chose de différent» quand c'est une femme qui est chargée du service religieux, mais que ce quelque chose est indescriptible. «En fait, je ressens ce quelque chose intuitivement quand j'observe mes consœurs ou que je reçois la communion de leurs mains. C'est une expérience plus riche.»

Eine Pastorin betrachtet ihre Kirche

Pastorin Alison Cheek sieht die Ordination von Frauen als geistige Vollständigkeit der Episkopalkirche

Von Louise Sweeney
Korrespondentin des
Christian Science Monitors
Washington

„Manchmal, nachdem wir das heilige Abendmahl gefeiert haben, kommen Frauen mit Tränen in den Augen zu mir“, sagt die Frau, die als erste weiblicher Geistlicher der Episkopalkirche in den USA tätig ist, „und sie sagen z. B.: Ich fühle mich zum ersten Mal als ganzer Mensch.“

Pastorin Alison Cheek glaubt, daß die Ordination von Frauen in ihrer Kirche ein Symbol geistiger Vollständigkeit sowohl für die Kirche als auch ihre Mitglieder darstellt. Nach einem Gottesdienst kommen Frauen zu ihr, so erklärt sie, „und sie sagen sehr ergreifende Dinge... Eine Frau sagte zu mir: Ich war mir nie bewußt, wie sehr ich es vermisste, dort oben vertreten zu sein.“

Diese Mutter von vier Kindern, die gerade das „traumatisierte“ Jahr ihres Lebens hinter sich hat, hat blaue Augen, krauses graues Haar und eine Stimme mit einem Anflug von einem australischen Akzent. Vor einem Jahr wurden sie und zehn andere Frauen in

Philadelphia in einer feierlichen Zeremonie ordiniert, die die Episkopalkirche erschütterte und zu Bemühungen führte, den weiblichen Geistlichen zu verbieten, Gottesdienste zu halten, und es kam zu kirchlichen Verfahren auf der Grundlage, daß die Ordinationen nicht gültig oder „irregulär“ seien.

Frau Cheek, die sich im Auge des Wirbelsturms befindet, ist die erste, die in den USA eingesetzt wurde; sie wurde soeben auf einer zeitweisen Basis zur Vikarin an die St.-Stephanus-Kirche und die Kirche der Inkarnation in Washington berufen, in der am 7. September die umstrittene Ordination weiterer vier weiblicher Geistlicher stattfand.

In ihrer ersten Predigt in der St.-Stephanus-Kirche sagte Frau Cheek: „In unserem Kampf um Gerechtigkeit, unserem Kampf um Selbstachtung und Entschlossenheit und in unserem Ringen, wahrhaft menschlich zu sein, ist der Geist des Christus — seine nicht einschränkende, anziehende Liebe — immer bei uns. Trotz all unserer Zweifel, all unserer Doppelsinnigkeiten, ist seine Gegenwart unveränderlich.“

Alison Cheek dachte nie im Traum daran, daß sie eine Predigt halten würde.

Als sie, wie sie sich erinnert, unter den weißen Mandelblüten in Marion aufwuchs, einem Obstgebiet in Australien in der Nähe von Adelaide, „konnte ein kleines Mädchen in dem Kulturkreis, in dem ich aufwuchs, nicht daran denken, Geistliche zu werden“. Nachdem sie aber an der Universität von Adelaide Volkswirtschaft und Geschichte als Hauptfächer studiert hatte, wurde ihr klar, daß sie mehr über Gott wissen wollte. Sie begann sich also mit Theologie zu befassen und setzte sich mit Büchern auseinander wie Dr. Albert Schweitzers theologischen Werken.

Alison Cheek spricht davon, wie notwendig es ist, daß Frauen ordiniert werden, „damit wir eine vollständige und universale Geistlichkeit haben“. Sie erklärt: „Manchmal, wenn den Menschen beim Gebrauch eines Titels so gar nicht wohl ist und sie mich nicht mit Frau anreden wollen, sage ich zu ihnen, sie sollen mich doch „Vater“ nennen. Und gewöhnlich tue ich dies

absichtlich, weil sie dann wie aus allen Wolken fallen. Eine Frau mit Haarkragen und Befehlen zu sehen und sie Vater zu nennen bedeutet für sie, daß sie allmählich von der Annahme loskommen müssen, daß Gott männlich oder daß Gott weiblich sei.“

Wir wissen, daß das Wort „Vater“ eine Eigenschaft Gottes bezeichnet, daß es eine Analogie ist. Aber tief im Inneren nehmen es die Menschen doch ziemlich wörtlich. Ich glaube, Mrs. Eddy [Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft] hat etwas wirklich Gutes gesagt, als sie den Ausdruck „Vater“, als sie den Ausdruck „Mutter“ einführt. „Gott ist ein Mann“, glaube ich nicht, daß Gott ein Mann oder eine Frau sei, ein Vater oder eine Mutter; es wird damit nur etwas über die Eigenschaften Gottes ausgesagt, Gott ist Geist.“

Alison Cheek meint, daß Männer als auch Frauen „etwas anderes“ erleben, wenn eine Frau den Gottesdienst hält, daß aber dieses Etwas unbeschreibbar sei. „Ich werde jedoch innerlich davon berührt, wenn ich meine Schwestern beobachte oder von ihnen das Abendmahl empfangen. Es ist inhallbar.“

deliberately because it blows people's minds. To look at you wearing a clerical collar and call you father means that you have to begin unhooking from the assumption that God is a male or God is female.

“We know that the word ‘father’ is talking about an attribute of God, that it’s an analogy. But deep down people really take it quite literally. I think Mrs. Eddy [Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science] did a really good thing when she started to say ‘Father-Mother God’. ... Of course I don’t feel that God is either a man or a woman, a father or a mother, that’s just saying something about the qualities of God. God is Spirit.”

She says that both men and women seem to experience “something different” when a woman conducts the service but that something is indescribable. “Although I do have some inward experience of it as I watch my sisters or receive communion from them, I rather.”

Une charge à la fois

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Traduction de l'article religieux paru en anglais sur la page The Home Forum
(Une traduction française est publiée chaque semaine)

Jacques accrocha le tracteur au char à pont et parcourut le champ de pommes de terre, ramassant quinze caisses du même coup. Son tracteur avait la puissance de tirer une charge dix fois plus grande encore. Il lui fallut faire cependant avec son char à pont dix courses pour accomplir cette besogne. Pour déplacer une charge — n'importe quelle charge — nous devons penser à son volume, aux dimensions du véhicule, à la puissance dont nous disposons et comment nous voulons atteler cette puissance à la charge.

La vie vous a-t-elle jamais semblé être une série de charges à déplacer ou de problèmes à résoudre ? Ce fut le cas pour moi. Le grand travail, c'est de spiritualiser davantage sa pensée. A cet effet, il faut être tenace et s'attendre au progrès jour après jour.

Ce n'est pas que je ne reflète pas le pouvoir de le faire tout à la fois, parce que Dieu, Esprit, est tout pouvoir et toujours présent. Mais quelquefois ma foi et ma compréhension semblent trop faibles. Prier pour augmenter notre connaissance de l'amour et du pouvoir de Dieu nous aidera à accroître notre compréhension spirituelle, et à appliquer ce que nous apprenons à tout ce qui, dans notre pensée, a besoin d'être guéri.

Un jour par exemple j'ai remarqué une légère enflure sous l'aisselle. Ce n'était pas grand-chose et j'ai pensé que cela ne tarderait pas à disparaître. Mais au contraire l'enflure continua à augmenter chaque jour un peu plus.

Peu auparavant j'avais rendu visite chaque semaine et durant plusieurs mois à un ami hospitalisé dans un établissement pour vétérans et je l'écoulais parler de sa maladie. Bientôt je commençai à penser à cette grosseur comme à un symptôme éventuel de quelque chose de sérieux. La situation commençait à paraître menaçante.

Je n'avais pas grand-peur parce que j'avais foi en Dieu comme ayant tout pouvoir. Mieux encore j'avais une foi éclairée — une foi associée aux deux notions : savoir pourquoi et savoir comment. J'avais appris en Science Chrétienne que l'homme est l'image de Dieu, qui est parfait. La Bible dit : « Dieu créa l'homme à Son image. »

Mais comment allais-je accrocher cela à la charge, à ma vue de l'enflure ? Eh bien ! Puisque Dieu est Entendement, l'homme est l'idée de l'Entendement. Il est pensée, inclus dans la Vérité divine ; il n'est pas matière. « L'homme est spirituel et parfait », écrit Mary Baker Eddy. Le Découvreuse et Fondateur de la Science Chrétienne poursuit : « L'homme est idée, l'image de l'Amour ; il n'est pas physique. Il est l'idée composée de Dieu, y compris toutes les idées justes. »

C'est là la clef. La croyance mortelle déclare que nous sommes faits d'organes mortels, de chair et de nerfs, mais nous sommes en réalité composés ou faits d'idées divines. Les idées spirituelles sont parfaites. Un corps matériel est une vue limitée et erronée de l'homme. Plus nous pourrions corriger cette vue, moins notre corps sera déformé. Le corps physique ne reflète pas Dieu. Il manifeste uniquement ma pensée à son sujet. Une pensée pure et ordonnée produit l'ordre.

Mrs. Eddy nous dit : « Bannissons

BIBLE VERSE

Praise ye the Lord. Praise God in his sanctuary: praise him in the firmament of his power. Praise him for his mighty acts: praise him according to his excellent greatness.

Psalms 150:1-2

French/German

Eine Fuhre nach der andern

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Übersetzung des auf der Home-Forum-Seite in englisch erscheinenden religiösen Artikels
(Eine deutsche Übersetzung erscheint wöchentlich)

Jack kuppelte den Ackerwagen an seinen Traktor und fuhr über die Kartoffelfelder. Bei jeder Fahrt lud er nur fünfzehn Säcke auf, obwohl der Trecker zehnmal soviel hätte ziehen können. Wegen des Wagens mußte er jedoch zehnmal fahren, um die Arbeit zu bewältigen. Wenn wir eine Last zu befördern haben — ganz gleich, was für eine —, haben wir zu bedenken, wie schwer die Ladung und wie groß unser Transportmittel ist, wieviel Kraft wir haben und wie wir die Kraft zur Beförderung einsetzen können.

Ist es Ihnen jemals so vorgekommen, als bestünde das Leben aus einer Reihe von Lasten, die befördert — einer Reihe von Problemen, die gelöst werden müssen? Mir schon. Die große Aufgabe besteht darin, unser Denken mehr zu vergeistigen. Um das zu erreichen, müssen wir beharrlich sein und täglich Fortschritt erwarten.

Es liegt nicht daran, daß ich nicht die Kraft widerspiegeln, es alles auf einmal zu schaffen — Gott, Geist, ist ja allmächtig und immer gegenwärtig. Aber manchmal scheinen mein Glaube und mein Verständnis einfach zu kümmerlich zu sein. Wenn wir beten, daß wir mehr mit Gottes Liebe und Macht vertraut werden mögen, wird uns das helfen, im geistigen Verständnis zu wachsen und das, was wir lernen, auf alles anzuwenden, was in unserem Denken der Heilung bedarf.

Eines Tages z. B. entdeckte ich in meiner Achselhöhle eine winzige Schwellung. Sie war wirklich nicht groß, und ich dachte, sie würde bald verschwinden. Aber sie wurde jeden Tag ein wenig stärker. Kurz zuvor hatte ich ein paar Monate lang jede Woche einen Freund im Krankenhaus besucht und ihm zugehört, wenn er über seine Krankheit sprach. Bald glaubte ich, die Geschwulst sei möglicherweise das Symptom einer ernst zu nehmenden Erkrankung. Die Situation begann düster auszusehen.

Ich war allerdings nicht übermäßig beunruhigt, weil ich fest glaubte, daß Gott allmächtig ist. Besser noch, ich hatte einen erleuchteten Glauben — einen Glauben, dem sich das Wissen um das Wie und Warum zugesellt

hatte. Ich hatte in der Christlichen Wissenschaft* gelernt, daß der Mensch das Ebenbild des vollkommenen Gottes ist. Die Bibel sagt: „Gott schuf den Menschen zu seinem Bilde.“

Aber wie konnte ich es auf das, was mich belastete, meinen Begriff von der Schwellung, anwenden? Nun, da Gott Gemüt ist, ist der Mensch die Idee des Gemüts. Er besteht aus Gedanken, in der göttlichen Wahrheit eingeschlossen; er ist nicht Materie. „Der Mensch ist geistig und vollkommen“, schreibt Mary Baker Eddy. Die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft führt dann fort: „Der Mensch ist Idee, das Bild der Liebe; er ist kein körperlicher Organismus. Er ist die zusammenge-setzte Idee Gottes und schließt alle richtigen Ideen in sich.“

Das ist es. Die sterbliche Annahme behauptet, wir bestünden aus materiellen Organen, aus Fleisch und Nerven, aber in Wirklichkeit sind wir aus göttlichen Gedanken zusammengesetzt oder aufgebaut. Geistige Ideen sind vollkommen. Ein materieller Körper ist eine begrenzte Auffassung vom Menschen, die nicht der Wahrheit entspricht. Je mehr wir diese Vorstellung berichtigen können, um so weniger wird der Körper entstellt sein. Der physische Körper spiegelt Gott nicht wider. Er bekundet lediglich, was wir über den Körper denken. Geläutertes und geordnetes Denken schafft Ordnung.

Mrs. Eddy sagt uns: „Laßt uns Krankheit wie einen Geächteten verbannen und bei der Regel der immerwährenden Harmonie bleiben — bei dem Gesetz Gottes.“ Dieses Gesetz löst alle Probleme, weil Gott den Menschen regiert. Er ist Alles. Er ist nur gut. Und weil Er gut ist, ist es der Mensch ebenfalls.

Eine Schwellung zu sehen bedeutet, etwas zu sehen, was nicht in Ordnung ist — nicht in Gottes Ordnung ist. Statt dessen mußte ich die „Regel der immerwährenden Harmonie“ erkennen lernen. Das ist die göttliche Ordnung. Ich mußte mich von dem falschen Bild, das die Materie darbot, abwenden. Es ist ja so: je länger wir eine Sache betrachten, desto größer und wirklicher erscheint sie.

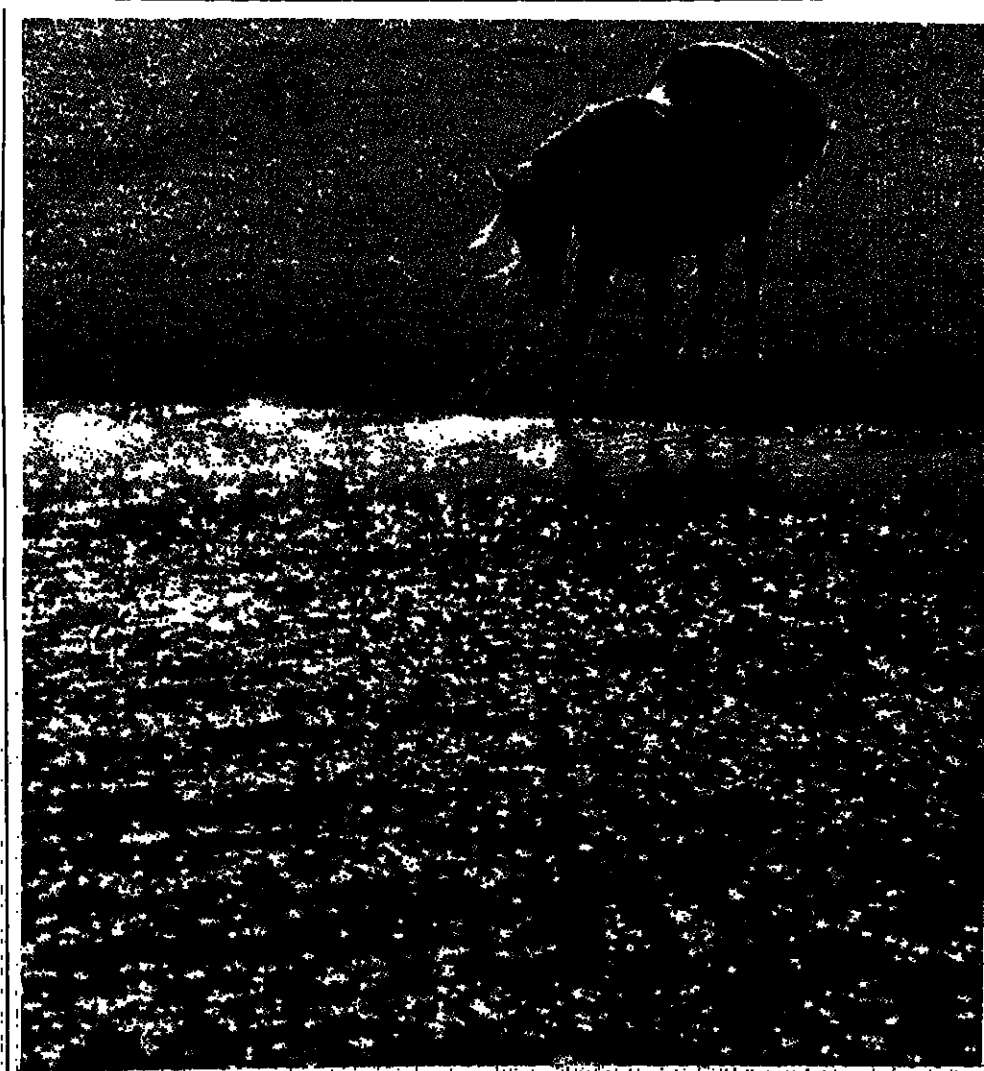
Ich erkannte, daß es in meinem Fall für mich nur eine Antwort gab — den Menschen als Gottes vollkommenen Idee zu sehen, ganz gleich, was die physischen Sinne wahrnahmen. Jedesmal, wenn ich die Schwellung sah oder spürte, verneinte ich sie, ebenso wie ich jeden anderen falschen Augenschein verneinte hätte. Ich richtete mein Denken auf mein wahres Bild als den lebendigen Beweis, daß Gottes Vollkommenheit unmittelbar bei uns ist, auf den Beweis Seiner ewigen Gegenwart. Die Schwellung ging immer weiter zurück; dann war sie ganz verschwunden und hat sich nicht wieder gezeigt.

Aber die Lektion, die ich daraus gelernt habe, ist mir geblieben, daß nämlich mein Glaube an Gott stärker, mein Verständnis umfassender werden muß, damit ich größere Lasten bewältigen — mehr von Gottes Alldurchdringung — kann. Dann kann ich durch diesen erleuchteten Glauben die göttliche Allmacht vor mein Denken spannen und es von der Betrachtung der Materie als etwas Wirkliches wegziehen. Ich werde dies weiterhin tun — eine Fuhre nach der andern befördern — wie Jack mit seinem Ackerwagen, und eine Heilung nach der andern erleben.

1. 1. Mo 1:27; * Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift; S. 475; * Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 381.

Die deutsche Übersetzung des Lehrbuchs der Christlichen Wissenschaft, „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift“ von Mary Baker Eddy, ist mit dem englischen Text auf der gegenüberliegenden Seite erhältlich. Das Buch kann in den Lesezimmern der Christlichen Wissenschaften gekauft werden oder von Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, USA 02116.

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Virginia, U.S.A.: a horse goes down to the water

By R. Norman Matherly, staff photographer



Courtesy of the Paul Tishman Collection, New York
"Zimbabwe Stylized Male Figure": Stone sculpture, artist and date unknown

The influence of Africa

'We agree with you:
we are friends'

From the school the road winds slowly uphill a mile toward the rock escarpment, past Miller's Trading Store and across the river which is now only a sad trickle. At the widest bend, a footpath branches right, across rock washed bare of soil long ago, descends into a donga and climbs a steep slope where it rejoins the road among the first mud and dung huts of Matsieng. A half mile farther, at the base of the cliffs, lies the village itself, where the chief lives and where he has an office.

I walk this way — up and down again — at least twice a week, and though my purpose is merely to use the school mimeograph machine, which for inscrutable reasons is located in the room behind the chief's office, my presence seems to offer enough diversion from the daily round that nearly all the villagers stop what they are doing and call out welcome.

Children, too young still for primary school, cry out that they have seen "Ntate-Bill" coming and run to tell their mothers. Black faces appear in doorways beneath the thatched roofs of rondavels and the women cry from a short distance, "Good morning, father, how are you?" words which in Lesotho mean literally we agree with you; we have nothing against you; we are friends. And I call back, "I am well, mother, and you?"

Tall, lean girls come from the spring where they have fetched the water for the morning wash. Standing straight as poplars and carrying full pails on their heads, they stop and, without spilling a drop, turn, smile, and say, "We are happy to see you, brother, where are you going?"

For in our village and in every village in Lesotho, a South African mountain kingdom so small that few people outside of stamp collectors and geography teachers have ever heard of it, it is the custom for everyone to greet everyone else — literally to agree with one's neighbors — and for passersby on the road to stop and exchange a few pleasant sentences with one another before continuing on their way. To the white teacher from a land where there are so many people in its cities that only the best of friends pause to say hello, it is a revelation to be greeted by the strange sounds and always answered, as if I were a member of the family: *ntate* (father), *abuti* (brother), *ngonesco* (close relative).

These expressions, for all their casual predictability, seem to moderate our initial human contacts, to clothe our naked and uncensored inner selves with the gentle garments of civilization. As I walk up the hill, mimeograph paper, stencils, and ink in hand, a man on horseback approaches, lifts his hat impressively, and wishes me "peace." In an excess of deference he calls

me *morena*, a term usually reserved for chiefs. He wears a blue and yellow blanket and though he is more wealthy than most who must walk on foot, he does not show it. They all call out — the woman squatting by the side of the road selling peaches, the white-whiskered, toothless grandfather who leans on his walking stick and says he is happy I have come, the mother who stops sifting her beans and comes across the road to take my hand in hers.

The children rush up, tug my sleeve and beg me to sing their songs, crying, "Ntate Bill, Ntate Bill, sing 'Fie!a' with us!" and they seem like my little brothers and sisters. Indeed the only proper way to greet, to "agree with," another is to call him by a name which suggests he is a close relative, *me* — mother, *abuti* — sister, *ntatemohole* — grandfather, and to speak the old, old words worn smooth and familiar by hundreds of years of use, words which suggest a sense of the family of man.

When finally I reach the village and enter the office of the chief, I must be more circumspect and deferential: "Good morning, chief, how did you sleep?" "Very well, father. How is our teacher?" And he asks where do I live and do I like his country, to which I reply in the prearranged phrases. And if the white teacher and the black chief do not, on this occasion, share their deepest fears and aspirations, they still sense a meaning beyond their words, a meaning they understand and do not need to say: they agree with one another; they have nothing against one another; they are friends.

After I have finished my mimeographing, the chief says, "*Ke tla u felahetse*" (I will go halfway with you). He refers to the old Basotho custom of accompanying one's guest for half his return journey, even if the trip is as much as fifteen miles, and is to be undertaken on foot. So the chief shuts his door and walks with me on the road back to school as if to show that his concern to agree with me properly is more important than the business he has left untended in his office. He tells me the names of the nearby mountains and points to an eagle in flight. When we have come half way down the hill, he shakes my hand and says in farewell, "*Tsema ka khotso, ntate*," and I reply, as is the custom, "*Sala ka khotso, morena*." The words in English mean, "Go in peace, father" and "Stay in peace, chief."

William Melvin

"Lesotho" is the independent kingdom lying within South Africa.
"Sesotho" is the name of the language.
"Basotho" is the name of the people themselves.



Courtesy of the Katherine Cornell Fund, Museum of Modern Art, New York

"Sleeping Figure" 1950: Balsa wood by Louise Bourgeois

Saying
the most
with
the least

Works of art are like voices, sometimes loud and shrill, sometimes soft and low. "Sleeping Figure" by Louise Bourgeois makes its message heard with a single, barely audible sound.

The six-foot, tube-like figure of painted black balsa wood is rigid and erect, and there is no suggestion of sleep except for the head delicately tipped to one side. This is the sculpture's most imperceptible and also its most important gesture. The inclination of the head not only relates the sculpture to its title but provides the only asymmetry, the life in an otherwise static piece.

This piece reflects the influence of African art on Miss Bourgeois, and the primitive simplicity makes its dreamy eventiveness seem all the more extraordinary. It epitomizes the "less is more" adage and the challenge of the core of abstract art to say the most with the least.

The Giacometti-like elongation of the figure, combined with its blackness, make it seem more like a shadow than a person, a creature of the night. And yet there is nothing menacing about her. (We feel she is a woman.) Despite the size she seems more child-like than ghostly, and the hooded head suggests, almost playfully, a shade to keep out the light rather than a shroud.

She also resembles a doll. The odd proportions create this impression — the short, spindly, pointed legs positioned like instruments, the arms linked to the body by tiny, fragile joints and balancing it like ours or stilts, the breast hollowed out like a canoe. It is an alert figure of perfect grace and precarious equilibrium, a vulnerable human statue that dare make no greater concession to fatigue than a slight cock of the head to the side.

Diana Loercher

The Black woman

You are the mother of womanhood. Love is the center of your being. Children are the offsprings of your joy. Sharing unrelentingly has been your secret to success. Mother Africa. Mountains of compassion, gentleness, and steadfastness are the perfume of your soul. Right on, sister! Right on!

Clio Snipe Jr.

The Monitor's religious article

One load at a time

Jack hitched the tractor to a flat bed wagon and drove around the potato fields picking up 15 barrels at a time. His tractor had the power to pull ten times that much. The wagon, though, took ten trips to do the job. In order to move a load — any load — we have to think of its size, the size of the carrier, how much power we have, and how we will harness the power to the load.

Has life ever seemed to you to be a series of loads to move or problems to solve? It has to me. The big job is to make our thought more spiritual. To do this, we must be persistent and expect day-to-day progress.

It isn't that I don't reflect the power to do it all at once, because God, Spirit, is all-power and always present. But sometimes my faith and my understanding seem too puny. Praying to know more of God's love and power will help us grow in spiritual understanding — and to apply what we learn to whatever in our thought needs healing.

For example, one day I noticed a tiny swelling in my armpit. It wasn't much, and I thought it would soon clear up. But it just went on swelling a little each day.

Not long before, I had made weekly visits to a friend in a veterans' hospital for several months and listened to him talk about his illness. Soon I began to think of the lump as a possible symptom of something serious. It began to look grim.

I had no great fear because I had faith in God as all-power. Better, I had enlightened faith — faith combined with both know-why and know-how. I had learned in Christian Science that man is the image of God, who is perfect. The Bible says, "God created man in his own image."

But how was I to hitch this to the load, to my view of the swelling? Well, since God is Mind, man is Mind's idea. He is thought, included in divine Truth; he isn't matter. "Man is spiritual and perfect," writes Mary Baker Eddy, The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science goes on to say, "Man is idea, the image of Love; he is not physique. He is the compound idea of God, including all right ideas."

There you have it. Mortal belief says we are made up of material organs, flesh, and nerves, but we are really compounded or made up of Godlike thoughts. Spiritual ideas are perfect. A material body is a limited, untrue view of man. The more we can correct that view, the less distorted the body will be. The physical body does not reflect God. It only manifests my thought about it. Pure and orderly thought produces order.

Mrs. Eddy tells us, "Let us banish sickness as an outlaw, and abide by the rule of perpetual harmony, — God's law." This law solves all problems because God governs man. He is All. He is good only. And because He is good, so is man.

Seeing swelling is seeing something out of order — out of God's order. Instead, I had to learn to see "the rule of perpetual harmony." That's the divine order. I needed to turn from the false picture presented in matter. After all, the longer we look at something, the bigger and more real it seems.

In my own case I could see that the only answer for me was to see man as God's perfect idea without regard for what the physical senses were taking in. So every time I saw or felt that lump, I denied it just as I would any other false evidence. I turned my thought to the true picture of myself as the true evidence of God's perfection right

here, the evidence of His eternal presence. The lump got smaller and smaller; then it was gone permanently.

But the lesson remains. My faith in God must grow stronger, my understanding grow greater, so I can move larger loads — prove more of God's allness. Then through this enlightened faith I can harness the divine all-power to my thought and pull it away from viewing matter as real. Like Jack and his flat bed wagon, I will go on hauling it, one load at a time, one healing at a time.

*Genesis 1:27; **Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 475; †Science and Health, p. 381.

A search that satisfies

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OPINION AND...

Readers write

On Britain: its class, Indian past and vexed present

If our country is to free itself from the incubus of the class concept (rightly denounced in Francis Renny's article as the fundamental cause of our present malaise), we shall need thinking more logical and visionary than the stereotyped and conditioned statements from correspondents on the subject.

Darryl de Lashmitt's remarks convey that enjoyment of one's work determines class and progress. She (he?) might not find working in a three-foot-high coal seam particularly enjoyable. (I have crawled along the coalface.) Has she ever tried working in the noise and dirt of one of the older steel foundries? Or on an oil rig or in the damp and cold of a building site in winter? Or in one of the many ill-lit, uncomfortable premises which manage to elude and scrape by the factory and offices inspectors?

Equally I would like to know just how much experience of British industry and commerce Ruth Koch actually has on which to found her strictures on the British manual and craft worker. She should be sure they have a good example from management before criticising. I have considerable contact at all levels with the industrial, commercial and professional worlds. Speaking from the vantage point of commercial/technical management, I do not concur in the generalisations of these correspondents.

So-called middle class and white-collar work has far greater possibilities for enjoyment inherent in its conditions and scope. It is plain to the observant that a proportion of both

manual and nonmanual workers enjoy their jobs and vice versa.

It is the task of management to unfold the greatest possible measure of enjoyment of work to all.

Ultimately, the inefficiency and lack of dynamic purpose of any organization must be laid at the door of management — not necessarily today's management, but most certainly yesterday's.

Those who until recently claimed to be the leadership, the elite of the nation should not try to escape the responsibility when the results are poor. From those to whom much is given in life — care, education, opportunities — much is expected.

The so-called leadership class has failed because the class concept itself inculcates qualities which are intrinsically destructive of leadership, encouraging paternalism and demanding respect for the office rather than the individual.

If our trade and industry are in bad shape, management carries by far the greater share of responsibility: management avaricious, complacent, unimaginative, restrictive, tradition-bound, incompetent, arrogant, self-indulgent — and many more undesirable attributes which I have observed and earnestly try to avoid myself.

We need to ponder the qualities of true leadership: cherishing the potential for good of every individual, moral courage, discipline, vision, judgment, diligence, inspiration, sacrifice; and to pray that we may be endowed with

them in full measure for the sake of our country and the world.
Kent, England Mrs. J. Cawdron

The India watch

I write in deep appreciation of the new weekly international Monitor.

However, I feel I must take exception to one significant paragraph in the article "British India-Watchers," in a recent Monitor. Francis Renny's articles on British political and economic affairs are excellent and give a carefully balanced perspective on the present unfortunate state of our country. But the references in the last sentence of the last paragraph to "a precedent set by the British themselves in the bad old days of imperialism" is really going too far.

For the first 20 years or so of Indian independence it was fashionable almost everywhere to decry all the policies of the British Raj. But as time passes, and corruption and chaos increase in self-governing India, it is becoming more possible to assess fairly the great amount of solid good accomplished in India by the British.

I am the wife of a senior retired British Indian Army officer, and lived in many different parts of India, from the Northwest frontier to the jungles of the South. I can therefore speak from personal experience.

The Indian Civil Service was second to none in the world in giving justice without fear or favor, in controlling corruption in so far as it can be controlled without the "brainwashing"

methods of Mao and in devoted service generally. The same can be said of the Indian Army, the police, and other related services.

Regarding the "mass arrests of politicians" such as, for instance, occurred during World War II. Perhaps your correspondent does not realize that we who were in India at the time had good cause to know that had Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Nehru and their adherents not been arrested, the general uprising — organized by the Congress Party and not supported by the masses — would have resulted in the Japanese invasion of India, with incalculable consequences for the outcome of the war everywhere. I feel we are still too close to the events of the last 60 years to attempt a just and balanced verdict on the British rule in India. But I remain confident that history will record that its good effects, for the people as a whole, far outweighed the bad.

As sincere lovers of India and its people, we watch with sadness as it demotes democracy, tilts toward Soviet Russia, and uses world aid for developing nuclear weapons rather than for relieving its impoverished millions. These were not the lessons of the British Raj.

With grateful thanks for the new Monitor.
Devon, England Ruth Barton

Letters are welcome. Only a selection can be published and none individually acknowledged. All are subject to condensation.

Joseph C. Harsch

Portugal, back on course

Washington
The second phase of the Portuguese revolution is now safely over and the Portuguese can congratulate themselves on having come so far at so relatively low a cost.

It has not been a bloodless revolution. Four were killed on the opening day (April 25, 1974). During the last month of August two more were killed in the rioting around Communist Party headquarters in the north. But the total killed is "fewer than 20" during the entire 16 months of political upheaval to date. (Portuguese authorities are not sure of the exact count. It was probably about 17.) This relative bloodlessness of the Portuguese revolution contrasts with Ulster where 50 died during the past two months alone.

The Portuguese are not by nature violent people. As has been often noted they never kill the bull in their bullfights. This quality has been helpful to them in working out their new political shape with so relatively little violence. It is all the more to their credit that they have come safely through the second and probably most difficult and dangerous phase of their transition.

The first phase was the overthrow of the old order. That was accomplished quickly and led into a period of general euphoria which lasted until it gradually became apparent that the Communists were engaged in seizing effective control of the press, radio, television, and all the essential instruments of government.

When that realization became general a coalition was formed between the non-Communist left and the political center to attempt to block the attempted seizure of decisive control of the country by the Communists. The second phase was this struggle which has now been decisively won by the anti-Communist political coalition. The Communists are in retreat. This retreat has been recognized by Moscow. The question inside the Portuguese Communist Party is whether the party itself can be salvaged from the wreckage of a grab for power which failed.

The question for everyone else is how best now to coordinate the varied interests of the rest of the country in a working government. The future won't be easy to organize.

The Socialists are, after all — socialists. They are interested in establishing a socialist political and economic system. And there are plenty of young new-generation radicals in the military movement who genuinely want a new and radical system for their country. They are

not counterrevolutionaries. These two elements must coordinate their aims and purposes now with the moderates of the political center. And then there are older and more conservative forces to the right who should be treated with some consideration if only to avoid causing an attempted counter-revolution.

But the difficulties of setting up a viable non-Communist government should be less than the task just completed of preventing a determined Communist Party from achieving a decisive take-over of the country. It was a close-run thing. The Communists had the advantage of knowing exactly what they wanted and of being willing to go for their various targets with singleness of purpose. The others were slow in realizing how far and fast the Communists had gone. They were almost too late in organizing the resistance.

But in the end the anti-Communists won the day. The way is now clear for the countries of Western Europe and the United States to provide the economic support which is essential if the economy of the country is to be salvaged.

The immediate and vital need is for outside friends to make it possible for the new government now being formed to be successful economically. Without help, it would be doomed to failure and the road reopened for the Communists. With help the light of capital can be staunch, the members of the managerial class who have fled the country can be brought home, the tourists persuaded to return, and the country returned to a viable condition.

Everyone on the outside has been waiting to see how the struggle against the Communists would turn out. Well, it has turned out extremely well. They have been defeated and without a civil war — which is a heartening thing for the countries and peoples of the West. It is particularly good that the Portuguese did it by themselves without any important outside aid.

True, there was some outside help in the form of money and encouragement which came largely through the West German Social Democrats. But the amount was probably less than the funds channeled through from Moscow to the Communists.

And above all, it is healthy that the anti-Communists won out in Portugal in spite of original defeatism about their chances in Washington.

COMMENTARY

White House impact on race

By Thomas Fraser Pettigrew

The burning buses in Louisville this month following President Gerald Ford's public attack on "forced busing" in Peoria represent forceful reminders that Richard Nixon's legacy in race relations lives on. Recall a few years ago the burning of school buses in Pontiac, Michigan, following an all-out attack upon school desegregation in a televised address by the former President.

The repetition of events is hardly a coincidence. Racial violence in open defiance of federal court orders over the past generation has almost invariably followed such signals from established authority that the process might well be reversed if the opposition were great enough. In this important sense, racial violence throughout the United States in opposition to interracial schools has not been wild, random, and spontaneous. Rather it has been quite "rational" in that it has occurred in those situations where white segregationists have sensed that the process was not inevitable and not supported at high political levels.

But Nixon tactics heightened this phenomenon. First, the former President fashioned "forced busing" into a political slogan. It is a curiously revealing slogan, upon reflection, for we do not speak of "forced taxation," "forced speed limits," or other governmental

requirements. Nor does the slogan refer to the transportation of schoolchildren for nonracial reasons, though it, too, is often "forced."

Mr. Nixon insisted he was not a segregationist, though he openly opposed specific court orders for school desegregation in Texas cities. He never said how he would desegregate the public schools without transportation in a nation where black and white citizens are separated almost as thoroughly as in South Africa. He did, however, oppose federal efforts to desegregate housing. Not since Woodrow Wilson has the nation's highest moral and political office been so explicitly exploited to further racial division.

Sadly, President Ford has chosen to continue the Nixon strategy. Last October, in a televised news conference held precisely as angry racial mobs raged in Boston's streets, the President lent further aid to those who would obstruct court orders. He deplored the violence but "respectfully disagreed" with the federal court decision which he did not consider "the best solution to quality education in Boston." He took the opportunity to remind the American people that he had "consistently opposed forced busing to achieve racial balance." Segregationist leaders in Boston were overjoyed. "I was so happy

when I heard his statement," said one, "I felt like screaming." "I love him," said another, "he said what we've been saying all along."

Nor have ugly events changed the presidential position. He rejected making a statesmanlike "obey the law" announcement before school openings in Louisville and Boston this fall, though it had been prepared for him by his staff. The vastly enhanced federal presence in Boston this fall is, according to administration officials, "strictly a Justice Department operation" with "absolutely no input" from the White House. And the President, before an enthusiastic white audience in Peoria on the eve of school openings, once again blasted "forced busing" and pleaded that "there must be a better way." Like his predecessor, he did not reveal what the "better way" is. Could it be *monorails*, *helicopters* — or simply a return to racial segregation?

Apart from the violence bred, this strategy also served to keep the nation from attacking the real problem posed by racial change. Hostile desegregated schools could evolve into effective integrated ones if dedicated educators were to receive political support instead of harassment. More school desegregation with less "busing" could be achieved in

most cities if we were to go beyond political slogans and plan rationally.

For example, the business practice of systems analysis has rarely been employed though it is ideally suited to making desegregation plans more efficient. And more flexible metropolitan approaches could not only maximize desegregation while minimizing transportation but could help avoid situations where only working-class pupils are involved. Predictably, the Nixon legacy lives on here, too. All four Nixon appointments to the Supreme Court joined in the 5 to 4 ruling against a metropolitan approach to Detroit's problem of educational segregation.

Admittedly, rational solutions to America's real racial problems require a commitment to racial change. And after seven years of negative presidential "leadership," the nation seems far from such a commitment. But does America really wish to follow the Nixon legacy to its logical conclusion of racial division and burning buses?

Dr. Pettigrew is a Professor of Social Psychology and Sociology at Harvard University, editor of "Racial Discrimination in the United States" (1975), and currently a Fellow at the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences in California.

Melvin Maddocks

Body language not spoken here

Once upon a time — and like, you know, man, it was a long time ago too — a mastery of the spoken and written word was considered one of the more important accomplishments of life. Children were taught not to split their infinitives or dangle their participles at about the same stage they were forbidden to throw porridge. As soon as they could walk, it was on to Latin (in the company of Caesar) or even Greek (in the company of Xenophon and Alexander the Great).

Language, so went the platitudes, was the supreme achievement of civilized man. What else separated men from animals if not words?

For at least ten years, though, we have lived in the Age of the Grunt. The counter-culture may be gone, but its oom-and-ugh homage to inarticulate mumbles on. And what the pseudo-primitivism of the Woodstock Nation failed to destroy, the Watergate tapes finished off.



Washington Letter

'Who would want to be president?'

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.

The old-timer, who was born in 1872 in the middle of the Grant administration, seemed to be showing a little less than his usual grasp of political matters when, during a visit with him in his home here in the Midwest, he appeared to be asking who was president of the United States.

But what he was after, it turned out, was further insights into what President Ford was really like. He said he hadn't heard much about Mr. Ford before he became President — and he had found it a little difficult to "get a firm hold" on the man since he moved into the White House. He indicated that he didn't think Ford "came on sharp and clear" like, say, Cleveland, Teddy Roosevelt, and Wilson.

What troubles the old-timer is what seems to trouble most Americans these days: He asks, as so many people do, "Why would anyone

want to be president?" — but from a little different angle.

When most people ask this question — and this reporter has heard it countless times in interviews over the last few years — they usually go on and say that they simply cannot understand why anyone would want to take a position which has such terrible responsibilities of leadership along with the frightening and apparently growing risks of being the target of an assassin.

But the old-timer was thinking of something else. He was concerned about the growing lack of respect for the president and the presidency and for officials and offices at every level of government.

He talked about the "old days" when the two of us would "take in" political rallies in Champaign County, Illinois — and how exciting it was to be able to hear the state

senator and state representative of our area speak and to shake their hands.

Those were, indeed, simpler days in the 1920s and 1930s. And perhaps we were all a little naive then. Perhaps we were a little too awed with our political officeholders, even those at relatively low levels. But — and this is the point the old-timer was making — we all had respect for these politicians. They served or aspired to positions that the general public held in high esteem.

He mentioned the time Senator Borah of Idaho came to Urbana, Illinois, on a short-lived tour to determine whether he should challenge Franklin D. Roosevelt who was then about to seek his second presidential term. Borah, the acclaimed orator, boomed to us of our seats that day. To the two of us at the time there had been no one whose prose had been more compelling — although, some years later, we didn't remember what he had said.

After Borah's speech it had seemed such a rare privilege to shake the old senator's hand.

But now — the old-timer was saying — it was different. No one honored the office-holders anymore. Being a state senator was nothing very much. Or a state representative. But, worst of all, as he sees it, there is very little homage paid today to those in national office.

Thus he was saying that without such respect how is the nation going to attract the best possible candidates for these offices? And — more than anything else — how can the nation expect to get the very best president possible, if families and, particularly, young people are asking this question: "Who would want to be president?"

The old-timer has lost none of his personal feeling of awe for the presidency, despite Watergate. But he is concerned that others have. And thus he fears for the nation's future.